

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1920

NUMBER 13

—A—

Select-O-Phone

Automatic, Inter-Departmental Telephone
and Man-finding System.

is of great assistance to the **Superintendent** in charge of a
branch mill or a mill whose higher executives only make occa-
sional visits to and who have Executive Offices "in town."

No matter whether the mill is large or small, the Superintendent
is held responsible for the care of the property as well as every
activity. Therefore, he should be given every assistance to
guard the owner's interests and execute his will.

Is it wise to impose this duty upon "two legs"?

Is it fair to your stockholders and employees?

Our Sales Engineer, who is NOW IN THE SOUTH, will gladly explain and demonstrate
the many advantages of the Select-O-Phone Service over that of other telephone sys-
tems. He will also make a survey of your mill and submit plans for a system suitable
to your individual requirements. There is no cost or obligation to you for this service.

Mail the Coupon or wire us "collect" today and have him call

THE SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island



I accept your offer for a 10-minute no-obligation
demonstration of Select-O-Phone, Automatic Tele-
phone and Call System.

My name is _____ Title _____

Firm name _____

Address _____



For All Warp Sizing

will make your weaving
run **BETTER.** Needs
no other compound, oil
or tallow. Carries the starch into the yarn
where it will not shed.

*Makes Stronger and Smoother Yarn Which Means More
Production From The Looms*

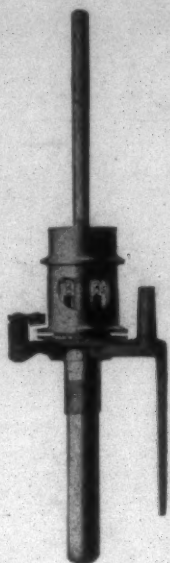
CHARLES R. ALLEN MANUFACTURER **Charleston, S. C.**
DISTRIBUTOR

A New Source of Spindle Service

Ball Bearing Twister Spindles

STANDARD TYPE SPINDLES—USING S.K.F. BALL BEARINGS

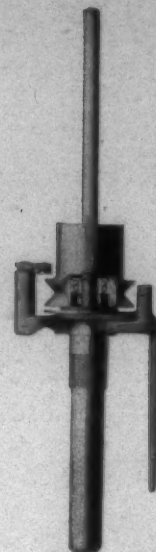
SAVE POWER—INCREASE PRODUCTION



BALL Bearing *Twister* Spindles are not an innovation; many thousands are now in successful use. No departure is made from standard spindle practice, thereby satisfaction is guaranteed. Our Ball Bearing Spindles interchange with any present type spindles. Kindly forward a sample of your twister spindles for our quotation and delivery date.

Inquiries Solicited

Is more uniform yarn of value? Are larger Twister Spools efficient? Can old Frames be speeded up?
Does Howard & Bullough, Whitin, or Saco-Lowell furnish ALLEN SPINDLES? Act promptly!



Allen Spindle Corporation

ELLIOTT A. ALLEN, President and General Manager

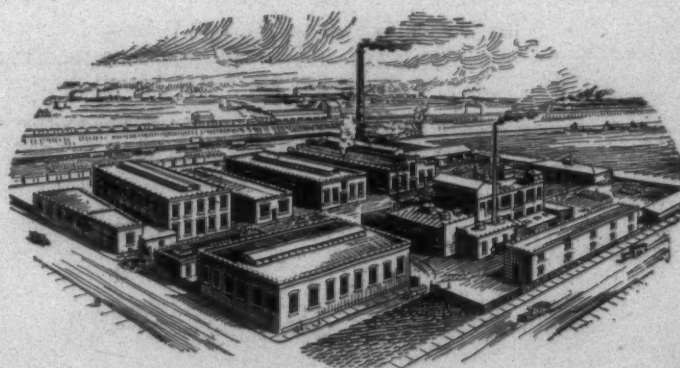
80 Boylston Street

Boston, Massachusetts

Cotton Twine Mill— For Sale!

3500 spindle Twine Mill. consisting of 12 acres land, 8 tenant houses, two-story brick building, two warehouses, engine and boiler rooms, dye plant. Mill now in operation. Write or wire for detail specifications. Being offered at an attractive price to close up an estate.

The Jones Machinery Corporation
Atlanta Ga.



WORKS: NEWARK, N. J.

Since 1876 we have been engaged in serving the needs of dyestuff users.

Our Service Laboratories are ready at all times to match samples for you.

**DIRECT ACID CHROME
BASIC
DEVELOPED COLORS**

John Campbell & Co.

75 Hudson Street

New York City

Boston,

Philadelphia,

Providence,

Toronto, Can.

Service That is Thorough



Occupying as it does
an important position
in the financial life of
the Cotton Section
this institution is in
a position to render
Excellent Service.

Independence Trust Co.

Member Federal Reserve System

Capital and Surplus \$1,500,000.00

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA



MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

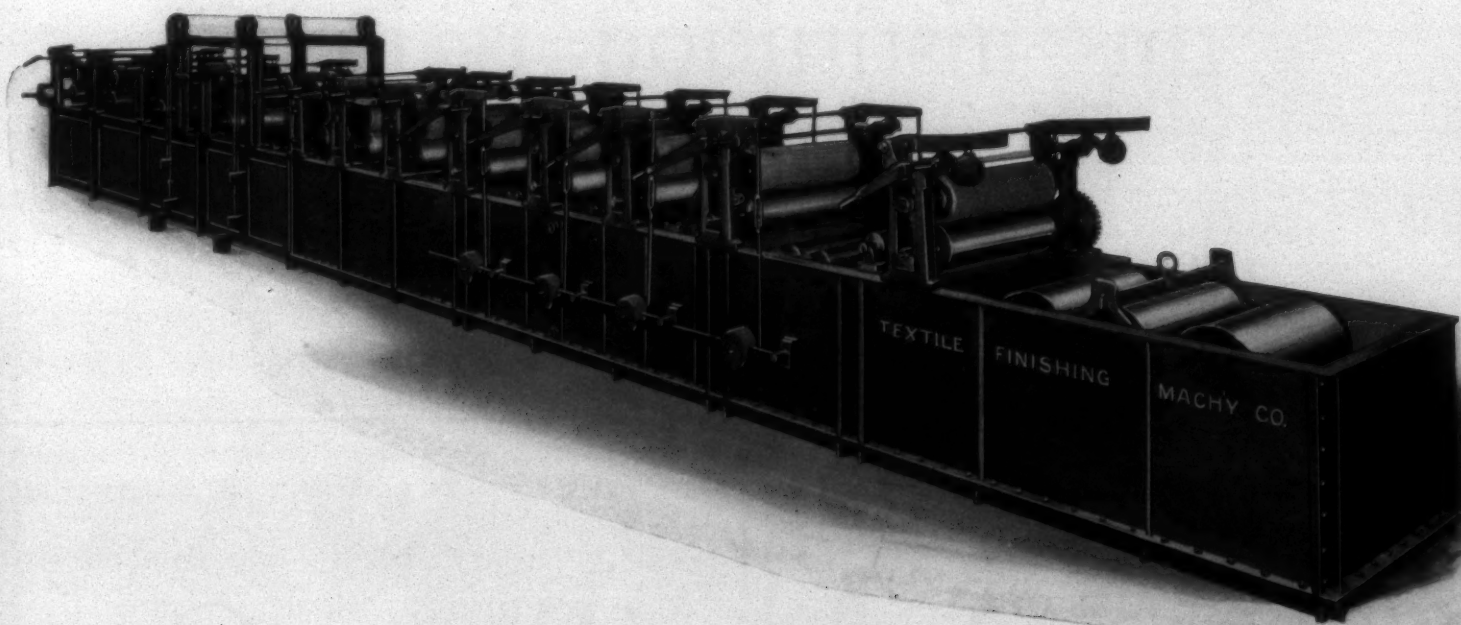
NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR
Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying and Finishing Machinery
FOR

PIECE GOODS and WARPS

UPRIGHT and HORIZONTAL DRYING MACHINES

Warp Mercerizing, Warp Indigo Dyeing and
Warp Drying Machines



WARP MERCERIZING MACHINE

Plans and Estimates for Complete Plants

ADDRESS INQUIRIES DEPT. B-Y

Andrews Loom-Reed and Harness Work

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of

Loom-Reeds Loom-Harness Slasher Combs

Acme Loom-Harness
and Reed Company

Greenville S. C.

Manufacturers of


Loom-Harness
Loom-Reeds, Etc.

The Loom-Reed and
Harness Company

Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers of

Tempered Carbon
Steel Reeds
Standard Cotton Mill
Reeds
Duck Weaving Reeds
All Metal Construction



**TRADE
PACIFIC
MARK**

PACIFIC MILLS

Lawrence, Mass. Dover, N. H. Columbia, S. C.

have the largest print works in the world, with an unrivaled output of printed, dyed and bleached cotton goods, and are also the largest manufacturers of cotton warp and all-wool dress goods.

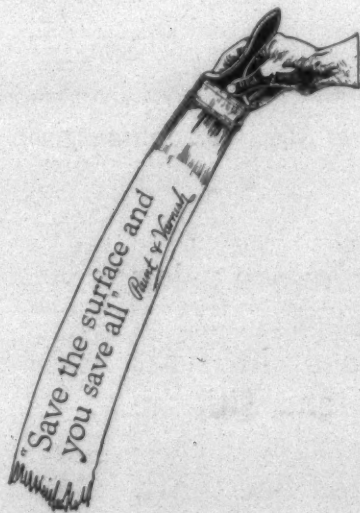
LAWRENCE & CO., Selling Agents

BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO LONDON, ENGLAND



Our Experimental Laboratories Solve Your Paint Problems—

EFFICIENT and economic upkeep of Mill Buildings and Machinery presents great many vexing problems.



In order to assist executives in the selection of the right kind of paints for various purposes, we maintain for their convenience experimental laboratories.

Practical paint men of long years' experience and thorough knowledge of the needs of Cotton Mills, are here to advise you.

Whatever your paint problems may be, put them up to these men. Their practical advice and suggestions will be helpful to you in solving your paint problems.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON "PEE GEE INDUSTRIAL PAINTS"

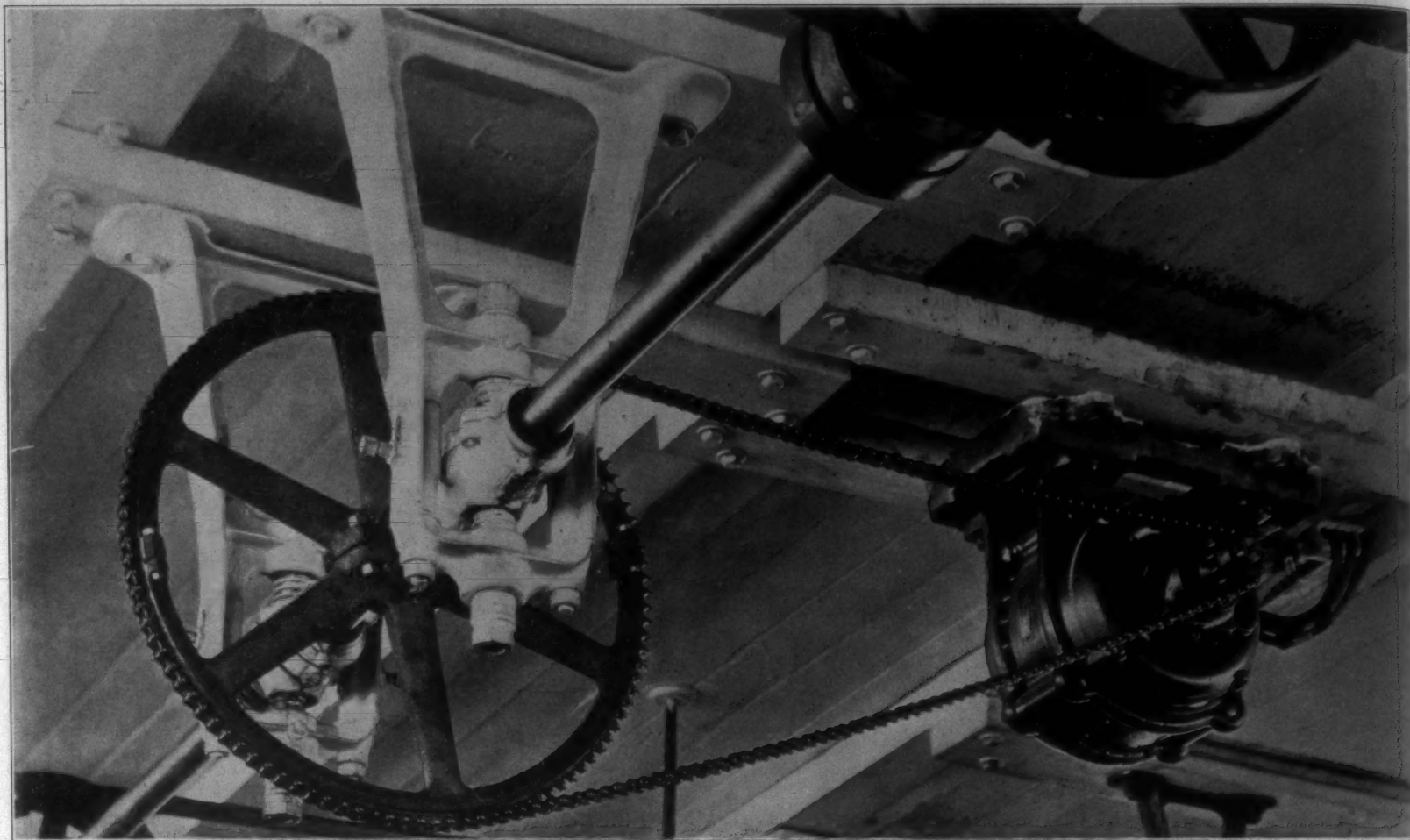
Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, Inc.

PAINT GRINDERS—VARNISH MAKERS

Established 1867

Louisville, Ky.

Do you use Two Motors to drive one Line Shaft?



*A few of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers in the plant of the Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
"Used for years with uniform satisfaction"*

Practically all of the users of plain babbitted hangers are using two motors to drive one shaft even though they do not realize it. This 25 H. P. motor is driving a line shaft turning easily in Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers. If the line shaft had to contend with the dragging friction of ordinary babbitted hangers the 25 H. P. motor would need an additional 5 H. P. motor to drive the line shaft. Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers save from 15 to 25 per cent of the total power, which is the reason why this 25 H. P. motor does the work of a 30 H. P. motor. On every \$1,000 spent for power you can save \$150 to \$250 by eliminating friction.

Specify Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers and begin to get these savings now. Write for our Bulletin No. 125 today.

MOTOR BEARINGS DIVISION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

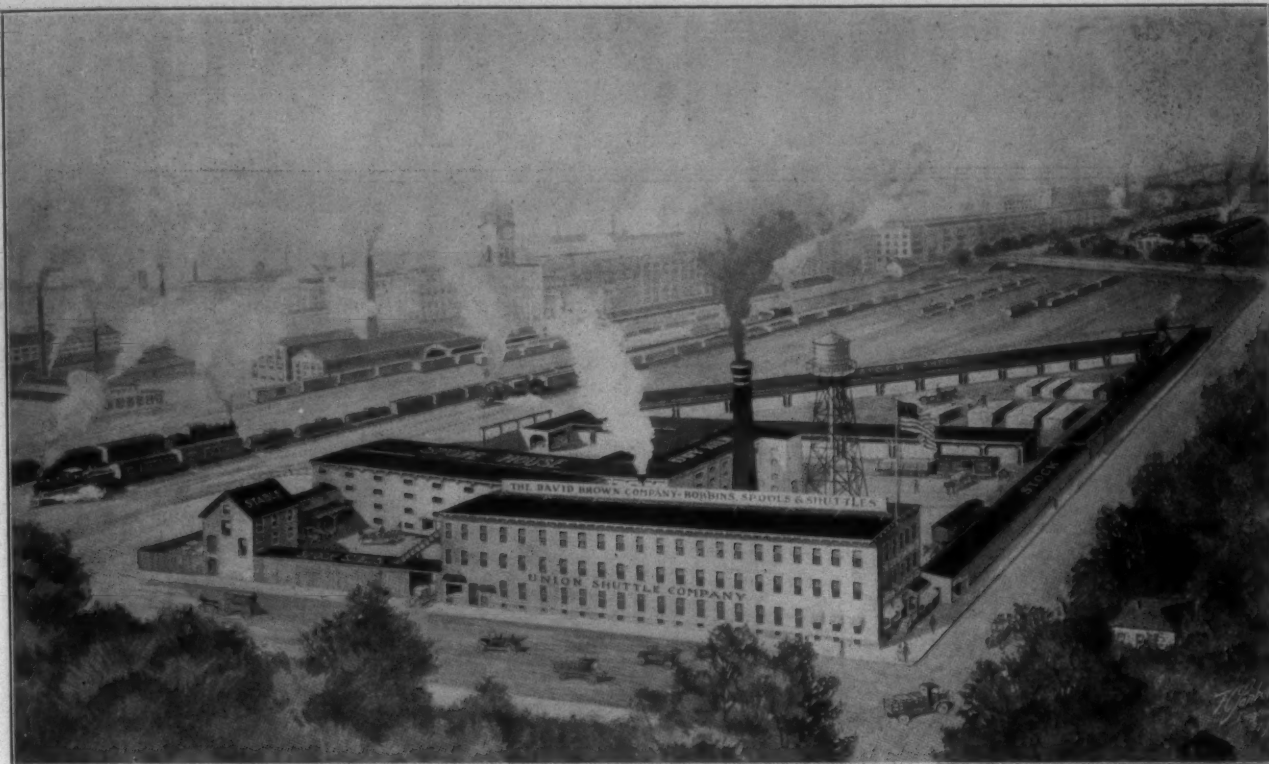
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRACTOR BEARINGS DIVISION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Hyatt Bearings For Line Shafts

FACTORIES AT SOUTH LAWRENCE, MASS.

We have made recently many changes, additions and improvements to our factory which is now one of the best equipped in the business



We carry a very large stock of properly seasoned lumber, etc. and are in a better position and condition to accept business than ever before

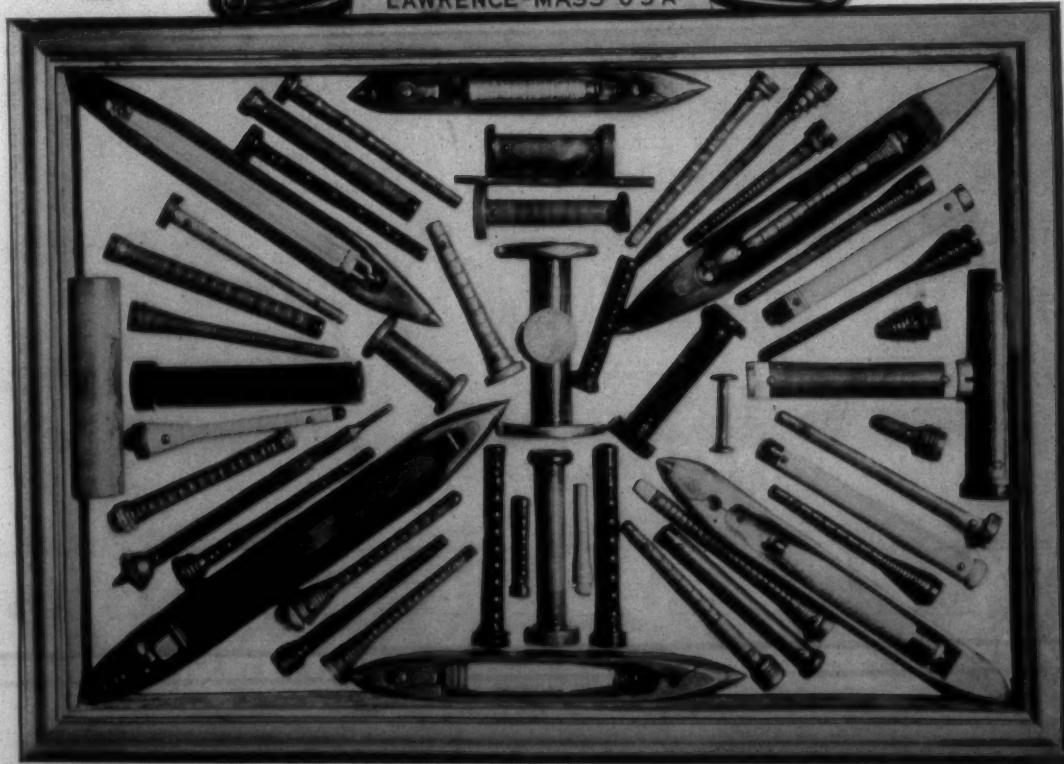
The David Brown Company and Union Shuttle Company
of LAWRENCE, MASS.

We make a specialty of Metal Bound Bobbins and Spools, Automatic Loom Bobbin and Hand Threading Shuttles.



Write for our catalogue, just out and fully descriptive of our complete lines of "high grade" products.

Bobbins
Spools
Skewers
Etc.



Shuttles
of
Every
Description

Part of Gold Medal Exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

F I R T H

Dustless Card Stripping and Cleaning System (working from Central Station)

Standard Stripping Brush Combined With Vacuum

IMPROVES WORKING CONDITIONS

MAINTAINS VALUE of CYLINDER and DOFFER STRIPS

SEPARATES DIRT FROM STRIPS—LEAVES
STRIPS CLEAN AND FLUFFY

SELF-LOCKING DEVICE HOLDS HOUSED BRUSH IN
POSITION AND INSURES PERFECT STRIPPING

BRUSH KEEPS THE WIRES CLEAN AND BRIGHT
SYSTEM CLEANS MACHINERY BY VACUUM FROM
CENTRAL STATION

RESULTS:

“Felting” Overcome. Seeds, Fly, Leaf and Dirt Removed.
Cleaner Carding Assured.

Over 17,000 Cards Equipped.

Orders Taken in the Month of March Cover 2022 Cards.

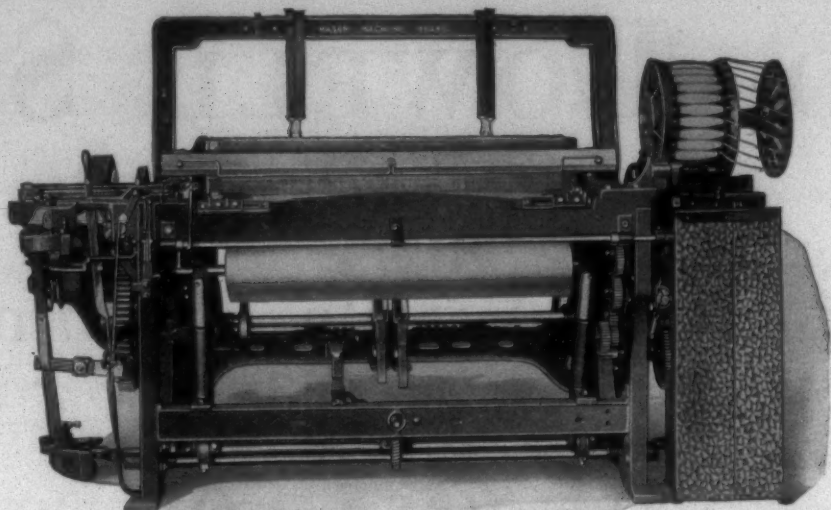
Manufactured by

WILLIAM FIRTH, Inc.

200 Devonshire Street

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

JOSEPH J. SMITH, Vice-Pres. & Treas. MILTON G. SMITH, Southern Representative, Greenville, S. C.



M A S O N

Automatic Looms

WITH BATTERY,
WARP STOP MOTION,
FEELER AND SHUTTLE LOCK

(Randolph Crompton's Patents)

Fewer Parts
Standard Construction

Rebounding Shuttles Overcome
Damage to Shuttles and Bobbins Reduced

Mason Machine Works

TAUNTON, MASS.

E. HOWARD, Southern Agent, GREENVILLE, S. C.

SACO - LOWELL SHOPS

Builders of

Improved Textile Machinery

Including

Opening, Conveying and Distributing Equipment

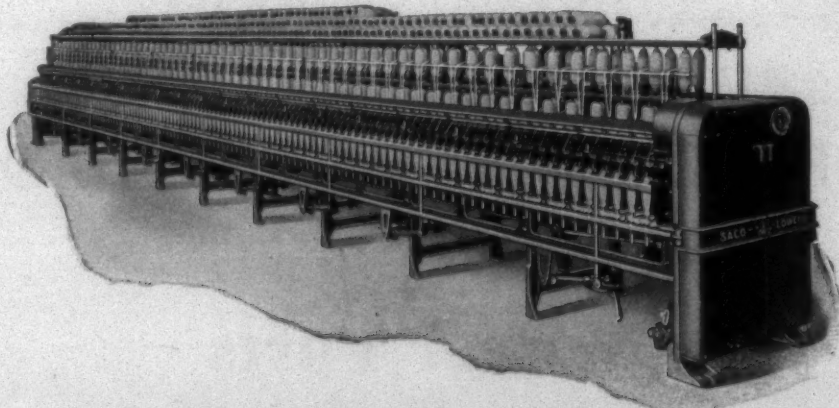
Waste Reclaiming Machinery

Picking
Cards
Drawing

Roving
Spinning
Spoolers

Warpers
Slashers
Twisters

Dustless Card Stripper.



STANDARD SPINNING FRAME

Shops At

Biddeford, Maine, Newton Upper Falls, Mass., Lowell, Mass.

Executive Offices: BOSTON, Mass.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent

Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Southern Branch Office, Greenville, S. C.

COOPER & GRIFFIN

INCORPORATED

Cotton Merchants

Greenville, S. C. Greenwood, S. C.

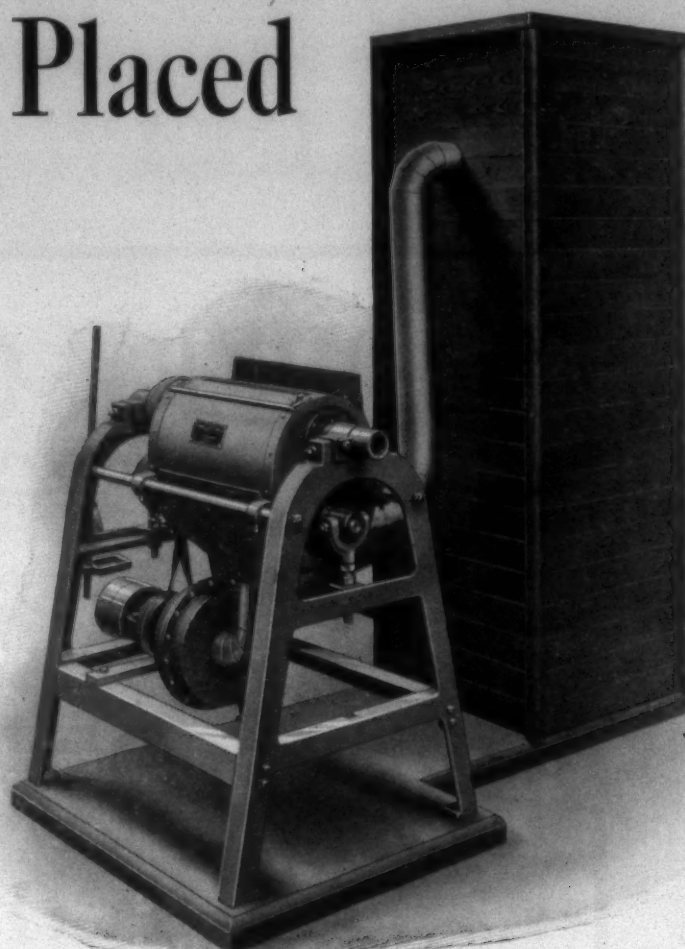
Spartanburg, S. C.

Toccoa, Ga. Savannah, Ga.

Tupelo, Miss.

Telegraph Codes: Sheppersons and Meyers

96 Machines Placed In Southern Mills in 11 Months



Monarch Bobbin Cleaner

Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C.....	2 machines
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbia, S. C.....	4 machines
Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.....	1 machine
Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.....	1 machine
Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.....	1 machine

Victor-Monaghan Mills:

Greer Plant, Greer, S. C.....	1 machine
Victor Plant, Greer, S. C.....	2 machines
Ottaray Plant, Union, S. C.....	1 machine
Jonesville Plant, Jonesville, S. C.....	1 machine
Apalache Plant, Greer, S. C.....	1 machine
Seneca Plant, Seneca, S. C.....	1 machine
Monaghan Plant, Greenville, S. C.....	2 machines
Walhalla Plant, Walhalla, S. C.....	1 machine

Coosa Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, Ala...	2 machines
Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.....	1 machine
Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.....	1 machine
Lanett Cotton Mills, West Point, Ga.....	2 machines
Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C...	1 machine
Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.	2 machines
Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.....	1 machine
Grendel Mills No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.....	1 machine
Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.....	1 machine
Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.....	3 machines
Marion Manufacturing Co., Marion, S. C...	1 machine
Dallas Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ala.	1 machine
South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas	1 machine
Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.....	6 machines
Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.....	1 machine
Louisville Cotton Mills, Louisville, Ky.....	1 machine
Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.....	1 machine
Itasca Cotton Mills Co., Itasca, Texas.....	1 machine
Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	1 machine

Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.....	1 machine
Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.....	1 machine
Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.....	1 machine
Dunear Mills, Greenville, S. C.....	1 machine
Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.....	2 machines
Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.....	1 machine
Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.....	2 machines
Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.....	1 machine
Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn	1 machine
Dillon Mills, Dillon, S. C.....	1 machine
Brookford Mills, Brookford, N. C.....	1 machine
Aragon Cotton Mills, Aragon, Ga.....	1 machine
Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C.....	2 machines
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.....	1 machine
Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C.....	1 machine
The Trion Co., Trion, Ga.....	1 machine
The Virginia Cotton Mills, Graham, N. C.	1 machine
Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.....	1 machine
Wearwell Mills, Draper, N. C.....	1 machine
The Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.....	2 machines
Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Georgia	1 machine
Lancaster Sotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.....	2 machines
Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.....	1 machine
Warren Mfg. Co., Warrenville, S. C.....	1 machine
John P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.....	2 machines
Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.....	1 machine
Mobile Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala.....	1 machine
McComb Cotton Mills, McComb, Miss.....	1 machine
Selmo Cotton Mills, Silma, N. C.....	1 machine
The Grendel Mills No. 1, Greenwood, S. C...	1 machine
Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.....	1 machine
Blue Buckle Cotton Mills, Rock Hills, S. C...	1 machine
Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.....	1 machine
Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.....	5 machines

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co.
Union, South Carolina

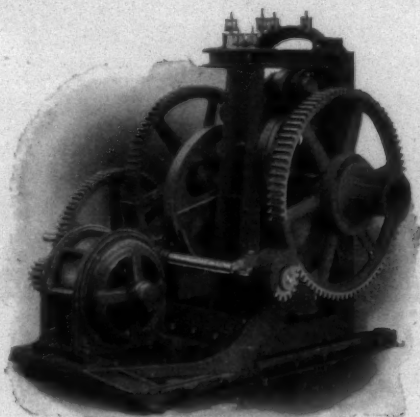
SYDNOR PUMP & WELL COMPANY

RICHMOND, VA.

Artesian Well Drillers Water Supply Contractors

We drill Wells anywhere, any size and any depth and install any kind of water equipment. Put your proposition up to us for solution.

We have drilled more wells for the Cotton Mills of the South than all our competitors combined.



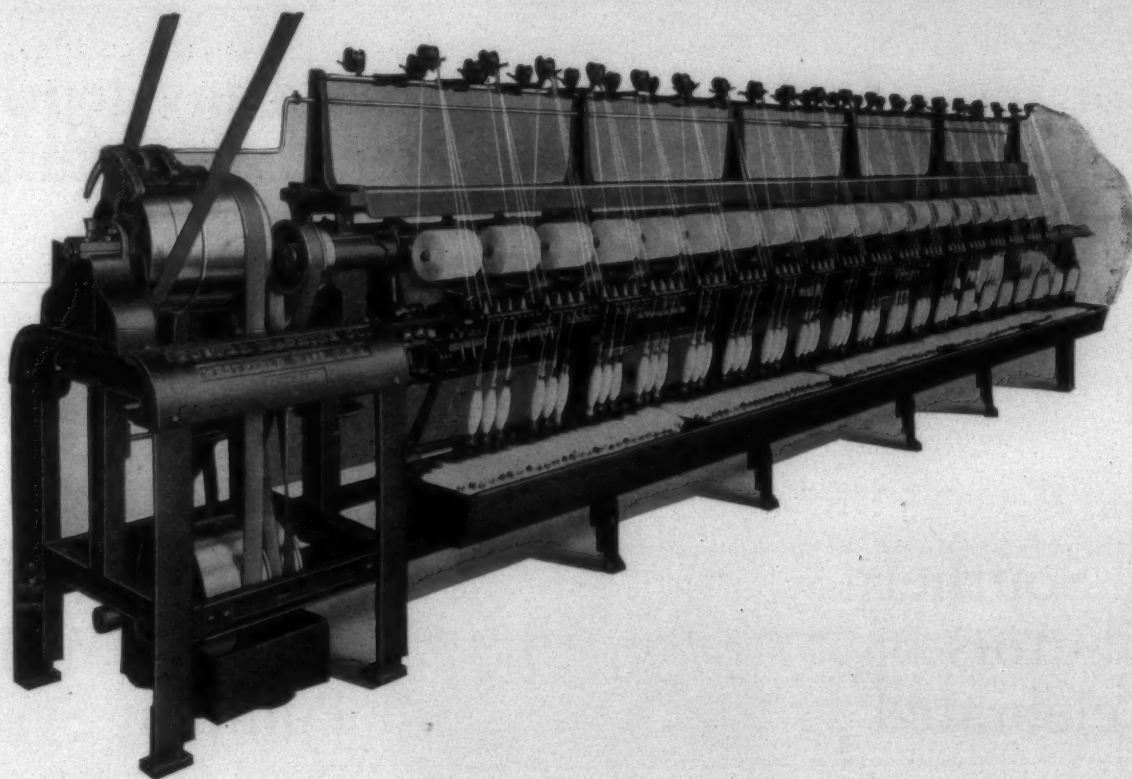
We are Southern
Distributors of
the Celebrated

LUITWIELER
deep Well
Pumping Systems

Note partial list of enthusiastic users below:

Addison Mills	Edgefield, S. C.	Lancaster Cotton Mills	Lancaster, S. C.
Adrian Mfg. Co.	Mt. Holly, N. C.	Lanett Bleachery & Dye Wks.	West Point, Ga.
Aragon Cotton Mills	Rock Hill, S. C.	Lanett Cotton Mills	West Point, Ga.
Aurora Cotton Mills	Burlington, N. C.	A. C. Lineberger	Belmont, N. C.
Bearskin Cotton Mills	Monroe, N. C.	Marlboro Cotton Mills	McColl, S. C.
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	Kannapolis, N. C.	Mayes Mills	Mayworth, N. C.
Cannon Mfg. Co.	Kannapolis, N. C.	Melville Mfg. Co.	Cherryville, N. C.
Chadwick-Hoskins Co.	Charlotte, N. C.	Mooreville Cotton Mills	Mooreville, N. C.
Clayton Cotton Mills	Clayton, N. C.	Myers Mills, Inc.	Gastonia, N. C.
Cliffside Mills	Cliffside, N. C.	Patterson Mills	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Clinchfield Mfg. Co.	Marion, N. C.	Peck Mfg. Co.	Warrenton, N. C.
Crown Hosiery Mills	High Point, N. C.	Pilot Cotton Mills	Raleigh, N. C.
Dixon Mills	Gastonia, N. C.	Proximity Mfg. Co.	Warrenton, N. C.
Efird Mfg. Co.	Albemarle, N. C.	Rhyne Houser Mfg. Co.	Cherryville, N. C.
Elmore Co.	Spindale, N. C.	Roanoke Mills Co.	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Erlanger Cotton Mills	Lexington, N. C.	Ruby Cotton Mills	Gastonia, N. C.
Georgia Cotton Mills	Griffin, Ga.	Scottsdale Mills	Scottsdale, Ga.
Hannah Pickett Mills	Rockingham, N. C.	Steeles Mills	Rockingham, N. C.
Iceman Knitting Mills	Monroe, N. C.	Wateree Mills	Camden, S. C.
Icemorlee Cotton Mills	Monroe, N. C.	Wenonah Cotton Mills	Lexington, N. C.
L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co.	Graham, N. C.	Jas. N. Williamson & Sons Co.	Burlington, N. C.
Kings Cotton Mills	Burlington, N. C.	Winnsboro Mills	Winnsboro, S. C.

The Foster Tube Doubler Model 25



THE tensioning device of the Foster Doubler acts on each winding strand of yarn independent of the others, automatically applying more or less tension as the individual bobbin requires. The result is an even tension on all strands alike when wound on the tube preparatory for twisting.

Foster Machine Co.
WESTFIELD, MASS.

JOHN HILL, *Southern Rep. Healey Building. ATLANTA, GA.*



CHARLOTTE

Our New Branch Office

WHEN the Carolinas counted spindles in thousands rather than millions, the founders of Lockwood, Greene & Co. began their service to the southern textile industry.

Shortly after the Civil War, we built the Vacluse Mill of Vacluse, South Carolina, which compares favorably with plants designed much later. Even at that time nearly forty years of experience in industrial engineering guided our plans.

To better serve our clients among the 737 cotton mills of this district, we have opened a new office to give special attention to North and South Carolina.

The Charlotte office in the Piedmont Building extends courtesies to all clients—old, new and prospective. Our manager, J. Norman Pease, and his assistant, Adlai Osborne, need no introduction to textile men who have transacted business with our Atlanta office.

In addition to branch office facilities for a complete engineering service, Charlotte will have the full co-operation of the home office organization.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS

Executive Office, 60 Federal Street, Boston

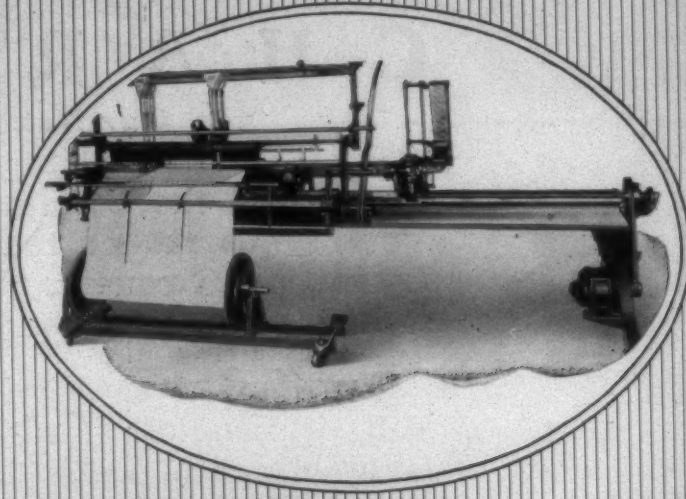
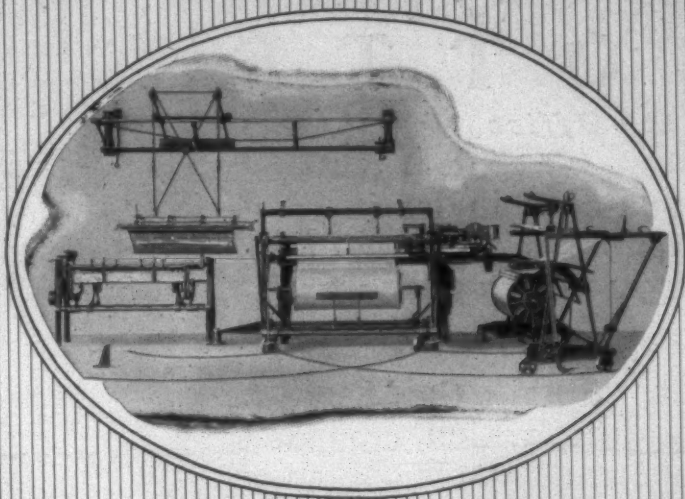
BOSTON	ATLANTA	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	DETROIT
HARTFORD	CLEVELAND	CHARLOTTE	PHILADELPHIA	

Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Canada, Ltd., 285 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
Compagnie Lockwood Greene, 47, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris, France

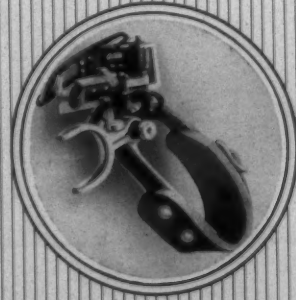
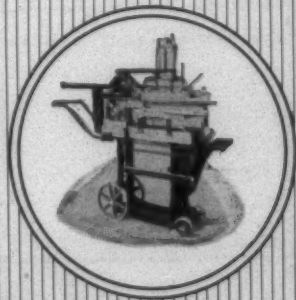
Piedmont Building
Charlotte, N. C.

BARBER-COLMAN

**WARP TYING & WARP DRAWING MACHINES
HAND KNOTTERS**



**THE HOME OF BARBER-COLMAN
PRODUCTS VIEWED FROM AN AIRPLANE**



BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

**BRANCH
BOSTON, MASS.**

**HOME OFFICE & PLANT
ROCKFORD, ILL., U.S.A.**

**BRANCH
GREENVILLE, S.C.**

1820

A CENTURY of SPECIALIZATION

1920



"Foxwell" Pneumatic Guider and Feeder

REPLACE expensive human labor with the "Foxwell" Pneumatic Guider and Feeder. It does better work at very little cost, feeding any weight fabric to machine or roll, accurately and continuously.

The "Foxwell" Book belongs in your business library. Send for a copy today.

THE BUTTERWORTH LINE INCLUDES:

Bleaching Machines
Drying Machines
Singeing Machines
Mercerizing Ranges

Hydraulic Presses
Dyeing Machines
Soaping Machines
Tentering Machines

Mangles (all kinds)
Calenders (all kinds)
Color Kettles
Cell Dryers

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Providence Office
Turk's Head Building

Canadian Representative
W. J. Westaway Company
Hamilton, Ontario, Can.

FINISHING
Butterworth
MACHINERY



FACTORIES: BROOKLYN, N. Y.



Tallows, Oils, Gums, Compounds

Also Hosiery Finishing and Bleachings

TEXTOL

a new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow.

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers Blue.

**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS WHERE
STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS for COLORED & WHITE WARPS
FINISHING COMPOUNDS for ALL CLASSES of FABRICS

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices, 100 William Street, NEW YORK

Southern Agent, Cameron McRea, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala., and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.



there is a
Texaco Lubricant
for every mechanical appliance
in the mill—
from Opener

to Cloth Room
—as well as in the **Power Plant.**

*CONSULTATION with Texaco Lubrication Engineers regarding
any or all of your Lubricating Requirements is INVITED*



THE TEXAS COMPANY

Dept. IX, 17 Battery Place, New York City

NEW YORK

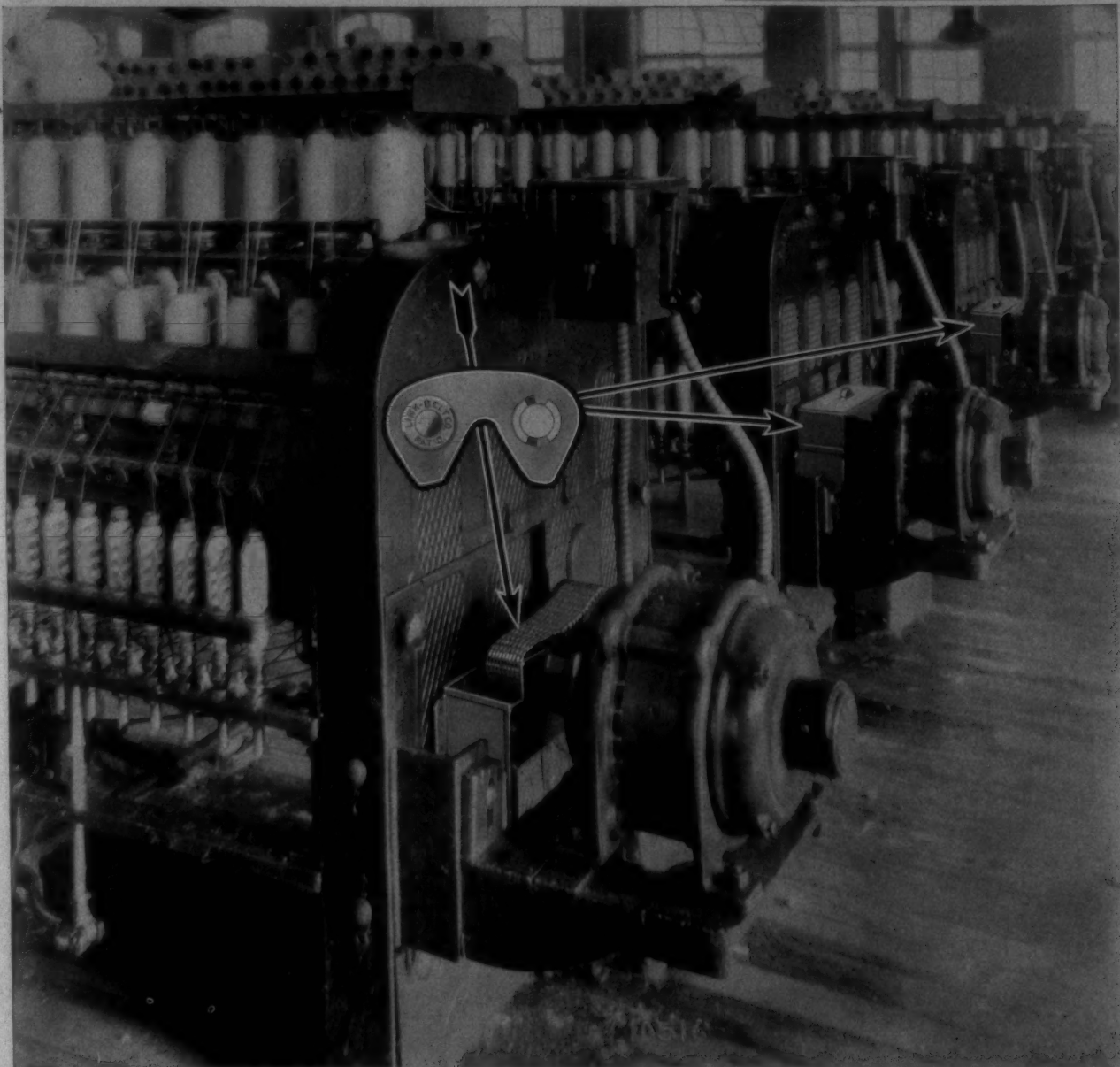
CHICAGO

HOUSTON



OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

The Ideal Drive for Textile Machinery



HERE is the way modern textile mills are driving spinning frames and other machines.

Note the highly-efficient Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives enclosed in the oil-tight, dust-proof casings. See how nicely this compact arrangement adapts

itself to conditions. Link-Belt Silent Chain is "Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear—More Efficient Than Either".

Let us install one drive in your mill—and then watch for results. Write for Catalog No. 425.

542

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Pittsburgh
St. Louis
Buffalo
Wilkes-Barre
Huntington, W. Va.

CHICAGO

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1501 Park Bldg.
Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.
547 Ellcott Square
22 Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Robson-Prichard Bldg.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

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Detroit
Minneapolis
Kansas City, Mo.
Seattle
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
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790 Woodward Ave.
412 S. Third St.
306 Elmhurst Bldg.
516 First Ave. S.
First and Stark Sts.
602 Market St.

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Denver
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Birmingham, Ala.
Charlotte, N. C.

TORONTO

168 N. Los Angeles St.
Canadian Link-Belt Co., Ltd.
Shubert & Co., Boston Bldg.
Frederick Weber, Starks Bldg.
C. O. Hinz, Hibernia Bank Bldg.
S. L. Morrow, 725 Brown Marx Bldg.
J. S. Cottrill, Com'l Bank Bldg.

LINK-BELT

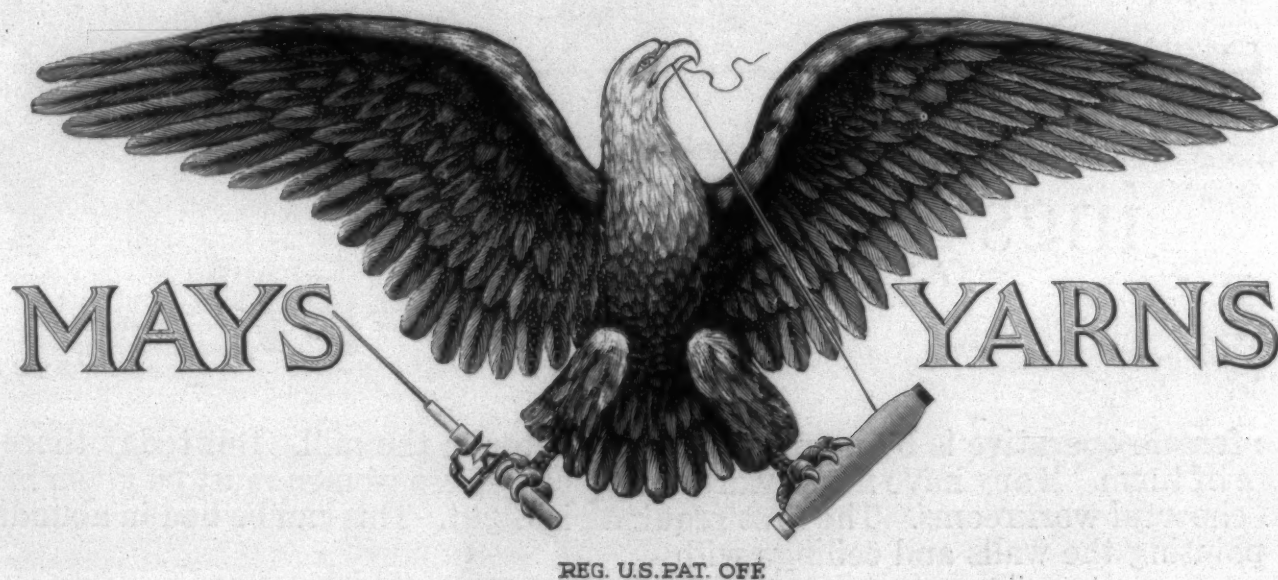
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

STUART W. CRAMER, *Pres. & Treas.*
PAUL WOODMAN, *1st Vice Pres.*

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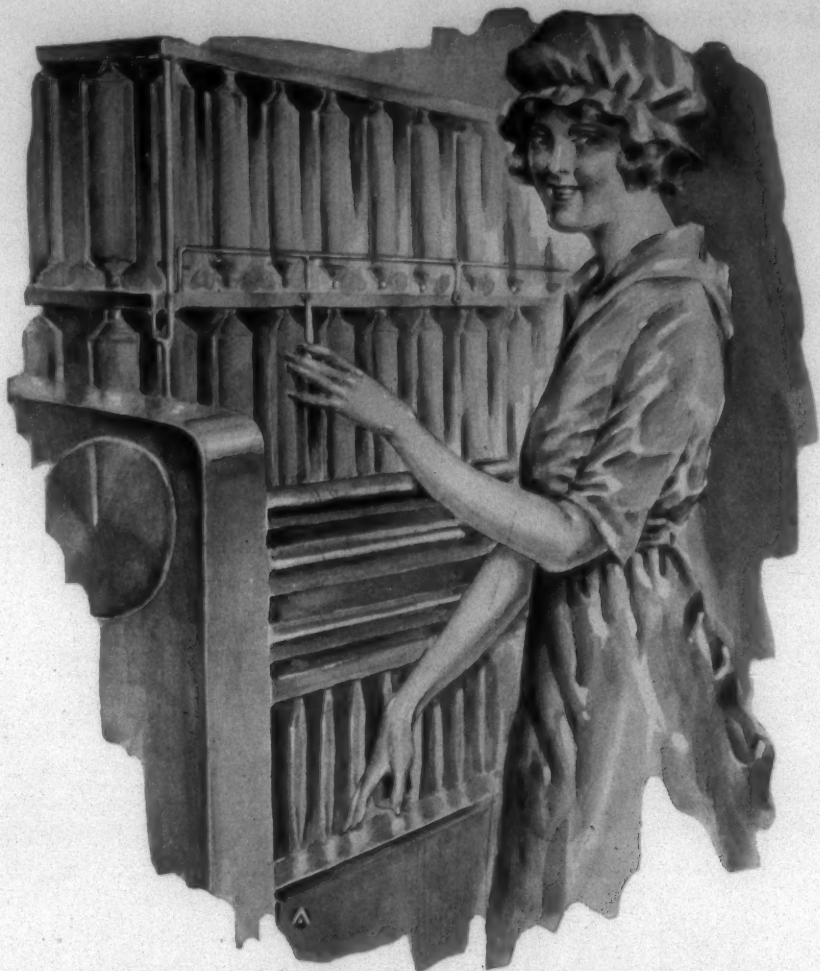
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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NUMBER 13

Address of President F. Gordon Cobb

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Southern Textile Association:

I may depart somewhat from the usual President's address in as much as I wish to speak of several things which are not necessarily closely related but I feel that they should be mentioned at this time, therefore, if my remarks do not follow a continuous train of thought I have prepared you for it.

We overseers and superintendents are certainly confronted with considerably different problems today than we were a few years ago when many of us were in different positions from what we are now.

We received our training at the machines when everything was done so differently from what it is now, that the question naturally arises, have we in our present positions progressed with the times and what can we do to find out?

The mills are prosperous—the operatives are prosperous, but the question I am asking you frankly is, have we as superintendents and overseers progressed in the management of our jobs or has the prosperity of the mills been brought about by a world condition.

No; by all means No: The very fact that some mills have become prosperous has given their superintendents and overseers a chance to show what they could do. Before the margin of profit has been so close that the mill presidents and treasurers could not afford to let their superintendents and overseers take chances on ideas, plans or systems which they did not already know, from experience, were sound. But since they have had a better margin of profit and could afford to lose a few dollars on experiments, many of them have said to their superintendents and overseers, "Go to it now; and show us what you can do," and I am very proud to say that I have heard of several presidents and treasurers who are very well pleased with the results.

Still I do not believe we have done anything like half as much as we should. In fact I think we have only scratched the surface, so to speak. Frankly, I do not believe we have progressed as fast as we should.

Think, gentlemen, that only a few years ago 25,000 spindles was a large mill, now I ask were we ready for the management of large mills and large rooms when they came? No; we had to learn to handle the large

mills and large rooms.

Then came groups of mills, did we have men ready to handle these groups of mills? No; they had to learn just like the presidents and treasurers had to learn to handle these things as progress thrust them upon us.

Now we are confronted with more progress, bigger problems than mere machinery. Are we ready for them? Let's take time by the forelock and get ready for the practical problems as fast or faster, if we possibly can, than the presidents and treasurers solve their new problems.

The commercial conditions of the world have changed and are continu-

thereby augment their income but ownership in the great businesses of today is a phantom. The ownership of cotton mills has begun to pass into the hands of shareholders, many of whom do not know a card from a loom.

Yet men must be found to operate these large businesses.

The salaried man of today not only deals with enormously greater interest than the old-fashioned part owner, but he is dealing with money which is not his own.

The man who handles his own money is not generally a man of great wealth. The sum may seem large to him as an individual, but

and see these conditions change without changing ourselves. If we do we will soon be back numbers.

This brings us up to another thought,—we not only must prepare ourselves for these large problems but we must do something to raise the standard of the young men who are to take our places.

I feel that we are responsible for the training of young men to become overseers and superintendents.

I think I can safely say that we have passed the time when we are afraid to teach a subordinate for fear he will be given our jobs. If any of us are that narrow minded today all I can say is that we are not broadminded enough to be overseers and superintendents.

Training young men to become overseers and superintendents I believe is a vital question today because it is going to take men of large managing ability as the great industries grow larger and larger.

It will not do to pitchfork into the mills young men to learn the business and then forget they are there with the expectation that in a few years they will emerge expert overseers and superintendents.

A large per cent of young men, if they have capacity, will make a success of some minor job. The overseer or superintendent will find him very useful and will do his utmost to hold him.

That, of course, is a very natural inclination for all of us but remember, gentlemen, that is not giving the young man his opportunity. From the viewpoint of the textile industry as a whole that is the wrong thing.

Just how we are to overcome these things I do not now wish to suggest but it must be thrashed out and we must learn to take the broad minded view.

And while we are studying ourselves, with a view to improving our efficiency as overseers and superintendents we must not lose sight of the fact that the operative, too, is working under new conditions.

The difference between the cost of material and labor cost has changed so greatly that I am afraid that many of us have not stressed the fact enough on the people we work with to get them to realize the importance of saving material. For example does a weaver realize that the two yards of cloth he tears off to use as a fan cloth or an apron

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H. H. BOYD

New President Southern Textile Association 1920-21

ing to change, the war did a great deal to speed up these changes but they were already on the way.

Business of all kinds has to adapt itself to new conditions and business moves slowly—it is conservative, its machinery is always a little behind the needs of the times. Our manufacturing conditions—our jobs are changing; let's get down to brass tacks, study these conditions and jump ahead far enough to show our employers that we are capable of keeping abreast of the times.

Back in the times of the little mills the superintendents and overseers could look forward to becoming part owners of the firm and

how small it probably is compared with the millions of capital invested in a great stock enterprise.

What I am trying to show you, gentlemen, is that we must have a new type of superintendents and overseers to fit these new set of conditions.

I am a firm believer in an old axiom which says, "The final stage of improvement is never reached in any business, machine or person," and when a man realizes that he can practically make himself over by constant application and study he has opened the door to prepare himself to meet these new conditions. We certainly can not sit still

Technical Paper on Spinning

(Carl R. Harris, Night Superintendent Mill No. 3, Lancaster, S. C., before Southern Textile Association.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and Members of the Southern Textile Association:

In compiling this paper I have given you answers which are represented by the majority of the questionnaires, and in a few cases where an answer was radically different from the others, I have given you that answer merely for your information and comment.

My understanding of the questionnaire is—it is intended to find out how the majority of spindles are doing a certain thing. If this majority is great enough, then that answer is considered correct. For example: If 1,900,000 spindles out of 2,000,000 give practically the same answer to a question, then we consider that information the best obtainable.

Some of the questions have been misunderstood by those answering them and some did not answer part of the questions—therefore, I cannot give you definite answers to those, but when the next questionnaire is sent out probably these questions will be cleared up.

Question No. 1—Does it pay to have spindles "plumbed" every year, or does it do just as well to "plumb" them one year and set the spindles at the top the next year? In other words, does the result justify the expense of overhauling spinning thoroughly every year?

Answer—The majority believe that the cost of thoroughly overhauling every year is more than offset by the increase in production and saving in power. Especially where you are spinning numbers as fine as 40s or 50s.

Question No. 2—When "plumbing" the spindles, do you level the ring rails cross-ways, as well as length-ways? How do you do this?

Answer—The answers to this question were indefinite. While a majority stated that it should be done, very few say they do it.

One superintendent says: "It is not customary to level the ring rails cross-ways, but it should be done."

Another states: "Ring rails should undoubtedly be leveled cross-ways, but I do not think we have ever had to level them here."

In the few cases where they are being leveled, the majority do so by taking out two ring plates at the lifting rods, and then file lifting rod shoe until a small spirit level across the rail shows it to be true.

This is worth while for superintendents and overseers to look into, for where the ring rails are not level cross-ways, it is impossible to "plumb" the spindles accurately.

Question No. 3—What is the best distance to set guide wires from top of spindles on No. 30s warp? Give reasons.

Answer—Highest 3 1/4", lowest 1 1/4". The majority seemed to be getting good results with 2 1/4". This gives a good uniform traveler pull, holds the balloon down when traverse is at bottom of stroke, and does not

put too much tension on yarn when traverse is at top of stroke.

Question No. 4—What is the best remedy for roving and thread "lapping-up" around steel rolls?

Answer—Give rolls a thorough cleaning every year, and then keep them clean. Spanish whitening and gasoline gives good results.

Avoid long drafts when possible, and see that the draft is properly proportioned between the rolls.

See that the rolls are set for the staple of cotton being run. 1/16" in excess of staple gives good results.

To prevent thread lapping on the front roll, pick stands every week with copper stand hooks, and keep roll clean. And where there are burrs on rolls, remove with a flute file and pumice stone. Keep good scavenger rolls.

Question No. 5—What size band do you use to drive your spindles—that is, how many bands to the pound? Is it made of roving or yarn? How many turns per inch in roving and what size roving? What is the size of your whorls?

Answer—The answers show an average of:

99 bands to the pound.

3.90 hank roving.

5.2 turns per inch.

13/16" whorls.

With but one exception roving was being used altogether. And as light a band as local conditions would allow, was preferred.

This shows a radical change in the last few years. Ten years ago all, with probably one exception, would have been using yarn instead of roving. The question naturally arises: Has the automatic band machine brought about this change, or does roving give better service? We trust that the committee will give us more information on this at the next meeting.

Question No. 6—Can you get more twist with a band of small diameter than with a band of large diameter? Give your reasons.

Answer—Yes; small band will fit nearer the bottom of the whorl. This gives a larger ratio of speed between the cylinder and whorl, therefore more spindle speed.

Question No. 7—Do you have your spinners do their own cleaning, or do you have extra help clean the frames? If you use extra help for cleaning, explain whether you have made any saving or whether it costs more?

Answer—Out of 2,000,000 spindles, 1,900,000 do not use extra help for cleaning. In the few cases where they use extra help, the answers would not indicate any saving. And in one of these cases they are seriously considering making a change, and having spinners do their own cleaning.

Question No. 8—Do you oil lifting rods?

Answer—The consensus of opinion is about evenly divided on this. In all cases where they do, they use pure lard oil, and those using it are very enthusiastic over the results secured.

Question No. 9—What is the best

method of running a traverse on 40s filling, up slow or down slow? Which method will best prevent the filling pulling off in bunches in the cloth?

Answer—(a) A total of 1,750,000 spindles represented in the answers to this question. The management of 1,456,000 claim that running the traverse down fast and up slow, best prevents filling pulling off in the cloth.

(b) While quite a few claim that the running of the work is improved by running the traverse up fast and down slow. The chairman of this committee should give us more information on this at our next meeting.

Question No. 10—What spindle speed will give the best results on 40s filling? On 30s warp?

We now realize that this question should have the front roll speed coupled with the answers. And next year this should be included, because if spindle speed is reduced and front roll speed reduced also, we all know that the work would run better, but the question to decide is—what is the highest or best spindle speed to use in order to get maximum production?

Answer—On 40s filling the answers show from 7,400 to 9,600 with an average of 8,061 r. p. m. and on 30s warp they show from 8,200 to 10,000 with an average of 8,975 r. p. m. In practically every case the indications are that a moderate speed is preferred.

There was one answer so much better than the others, I want to make special mention of same. One superintendent states: "We are running a spindle speed of 10,000 r. p. m. on 30s warp—this may seem excessive, but we are getting 118 r. p. m. on front roll."

As I am not permitted to use the names of any mills, and as I did not have time to write this superintendent for more details, the chairman of this committee should ask this superintendent for full details before our next meeting, so that we can give the association the benefit of this exceptional case.

Question No. 11—Is it best to have several doffers work on one frame at the same time, or each doffer to have so many frames to himself?

Answer—Superintendents and overseers for 773,356 spindles claim that the best results are secured by using two doffers to a frame. For 611,148 spindles the preference is one doffer to a frame. For 264,684 spindles four doffers to a frame is preferred.

Please note this information shows a very marked change in the method of doffing in the last few years, as we all remember that only a few years ago practically all doffers went in squads of four.

Question No. 12—What is the best method of using up filling that has become dirty by falling on the floor or has oil on it?

Answer—Practically all mills weave this kind of filling up on special looms set aside for that purpose, and sell the cloth as seconds. While a few still cut it off and sell

it for waste. Those who are still cutting off this filling could save considerable money by adopting the plan which this answer shows the majority of mills have done.

Question No. 13—Which is the best method to run warper beams, forward or backward? Give your reasons.

Answer—The majority claim that by running beams backward, or in other words, running the beam away from the warper tender, that broken ends can be gotten up quicker, and with less chance of getting them crossed—thereby, saving a lot of trouble at the slashers.

Question No. 14—How many yards per minute should go through a warper on 30s warp using a 4x5 spool?

Answer—Highest 100, lowest 33. Average 53 yards. This happens to be very close to what the builders recommend. On 30s warp they recommend about 50 yards per minute. Considerable comment could be made on this. We all know that the lower the speed the less breakage there will be. The question arises: Would it pay to cut the speed in half and run the warpers day and night?

Question No. 15—What idea have you developed in your room that has made a noticeable improvement in the running of your spinning?

Answer—The most noticeable ideas brought out were as follows:

Reduced spindle speed:

Will quote one overseer's remark in connection with this: "The thing that has made the most noticeable improvement in the running of our work, was cutting the spindle speed about 175 r. p. m. to the present speed of 8,700 r. p. m. on 30s warp." It will be noticed that is 275 r. p. m. less than the average proved to be in answer to question No. 10.

Systematic oiling and cleaning.

Keeping the proper humidity.

Keeping plenty twist in roving.

"The last mentioned is one answer that there are very few exceptions to. Practically all mills are putting more twist in the roving than is laid down in our text books as standard. The question for us to determine is: Is it possible that all the mills are wrong in doing this, or is it that the twist tables which are laid down in our present text books are wrong?"

Adding weight on rolls.

This is a question I cannot give you a definite answer to, because the questionnaires did not answer it fully. Probably some of the men did not think it important enough or had not had any experience in changing the weight on top rolls.

I know of some few instances where mills are experimenting along this line, and as this is a very important question to decide we hope to have more information by next meeting.

Question No. 16—What do you consider the greatest needs of the spinning rooms of the South today?

Answer—The most prominent ideas brought out were as follows:

(Continued on Page 57.)

Technical Paper on Power Problems

S. B. Rhea, Before Southern Textile Association.
Gentlemen:

In appearing before you again, I beg to say, after sending my Questionnaires and answering same before this Association in the Charlotte meeting last year and now I am with you to criticize same paper with its statements.

After the object of my paper stated—and the claim made by the Engineers, that 25 per cent of the coal burnt in the industrial plants was wasted. And to follow that up with a statement from the United States Fuel Administration, that 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 tons of coal can be saved by improved operation of industrial plants without changing their present equipment and without decreasing their manufacturing output in order to save fuel by burning it correction, it is not enough to merely bring the proper condition in the furnace. These conditions, after they are once started must be kept going and we must have some means of knowing positively that they are being kept up. This was a big thing, yet the United States Fuel Administration stands behind it and it never has been denied.

Mr. George Perkins in the Textile World Journal, March 6th, says:

"The collective Textile Industry of the United States consume nine million, six hundred tons of coal thousand, six hundred tons of coal annually, and requires for this a total primary power of two million, horse power of which 68.8 per cent, or 1,665,900 is developed by steam prime movers.

Forty per cent of the total fuel is for scouring, dyeing and drying. These figures serve to emphasize the magnitude of steam requirements of this industry.

The dyeing and finishing have comparatively small power demand and a most extensive use in process steam." So taking this information, we have four times the amount of coal thrown away in industrial plants as it would take to run the textile plants of the country.

Although in answer to my questionnaire—it did not show that it was always gotten for two pounds of coal per horse power per hour, it was the consensus of opinion that it was economy, and to the writers knowledge there are plants 15 or 20 years old that come under two pounds.

Mr. E. A. Van Densen in Power Plant Engineering said this—

"Modern civilization in the Twentieth Century sense of the term, is essentially an industrial structure, and wholly dependent on those twin natural resources, raw manufacturing materials and energy producing materials.

When these two resources are abundant and are economically developed, industrial supremacy results."

"That the United States is most generously endowed by nature with all materials necessary to modern industrial life including stupendous power resources is another of common knowledge. That the nation is using up many of their resources at

a startling rate, is is also generally known. Moreover these are reconstruction days and the power resources situation has become a question of acute and vital importance, yet its actual status is a matter which few people, even including engineers are conversant. To picture briefly this status, particularly with respect to power."

"There are three main sources of power in the United States, viz: Coal, petroleum and water. Coal is by far the most plentiful and the most important; petroleum is limited in supply and rapidly diminishing; water power is plentiful but relatively neglected and consequently wasted."

These three resources will now be examined somewhat in detail and the status of each determined so far as possible.

When the output of the mines is compared with the original quantity available, it is seen that the great bulk of our coal is not necessarily coming from areas which contain the greatest quantity, but from the areas which contain the best coal.

This discrepancy becomes more startling when the production of the individual states is compared with original resources.

Although the relative size of the coal fields may be a matter of some surprise, the really staggering facts presented in the figures are immense.

If all the unmined coal within three thousand feet of the surface—three trillion, five hundred and thirty-eight billion, four hundred and fifty-four million short tons could be placed in one great pile as solid as it now lies on the ground, the pile would be eighteen miles long, eighteen miles high and eighteen miles wide.

Summary of all the coal which has been mined in the United States plus fifty per cent waste, a total of fifteen billion, eighty-three million, one hundred thousand short tons were piled in the same way, the pile would be one thousand five hundred and forty feet long, one thousand five hundred and forty feet high, and one thousand five hundred and forty feet wide. In other words, only about four per cent of the original amount has been mined or wasted in mining.

speculation regarding the length of time the coal supply would last, but here again there are so many factors that any estimate partakes of the nature of a guess.

Our coal consumption, or production as it may be called, is increasing speedily and is growing with great rapidity.

In attempting, therefore, to calculate how long the available amount will last it is manifestly incorrect to base the calculation on the present rate of production or consumption at the rate of the last decade, as the rate will continue to increase for a long time.

If we assume that the rate of consumption will remain the same as it was in 1913, then after allowance has been made for unpreventable waste in mining and marketing,

there will be coal enough to last four thousand years, but of course, such an estimate would be absurd, for the rate of 1913 will probably not be held in any single future year.

Again, if coal production or consumption should increase at the same rate as it did in 1884 to 1894, an increase from 788,948,364 to 1,504,141,406—and increase of ninety per cent in 1904, 2,632,797,641—an increase of seventy-five per cent; and in 1914, 4,799,620,431—an increase of 82½ per cent, the supply would not last one hundred years. The true life of our coal fields lies between these two extremes, and the probability is that it is nearer one hundred than four thousand.

This situation is not peculiar to the United States but all coal countries are facing a like crisis. In this connection it may be profitable to ponder the words of the late V. B. Lewis, a distinguished English engineer and chemist, who when speaking of the coal question in England a few years ago said:

"Among the factors that lead to the commercial supremacy of a country, by far the most important is, the command of fuel or other sources of power, and England's position in the past has been governed largely by her coal fields, which in a little more than a century raised her to the foremost as a commercial power. The very abundance of coal supplies was a source of weakness as it lead to waste, polluted our atmosphere to a criminal extent, and so encouraged uneconomical methods of using it as seriously to deplete our available stock, the result of which has been the increase in price during the last few years, and the certainty that the future will see further advances but no fall to all the rates. The day of cheap coal has gone, never to return."

The growing demand for fuel and power is not confined to the United States, but is world-wide. This condition will inevitably result in our being called upon to furnish coal to the less favored countries, thus will our coal production be still further increased and the day of exhaustion that much hastened. So far, our coal exports may have been relatively small, the amount for 1912 being only 20,000,000 tons and for 1913 23,000,000 since 1914, on account of the terrific demands of the European countries during the war.

Let us now turn to petroleum. An illuminating analysis and discussion of this question is presented in Bulletin 102, Vol. I, of the United States National Museum, entitled "The Energy Resources of the United States: A Field of Reconstruction," by Joseph E. Pogue and Chester C. Gilbert. This bulletin is recommended to the attention of any man who may be sufficiently interested to look further into the matter. For the present, it is sufficient to note a few of the salient points of the situation. The petroleum resources of the country are being rapidly depleted, due to enormous demands and wasteful production methods. From 1859 to 1917, a period of 58 years, 4,200,000,000 barrels were min-

ed, a mean rate of 70,000,000 barrels a year. In 1917, 340,000,000 barrels were mined, a rate almost five times as high. It is estimated that there are now available in this country under present wasteful methods of mining, 7,000,000,000 barrels. In other words, we have a sufficient supply, based on the present increasing rate of demand, to last only about a couple of dozen years. 1917 rate exhausting complete in 1945.

Upon examination of the status of water as a means of producing power we find a very peculiar situation. Here is an inexhaustible resource—a source of power which can never give out—and which, to be conserved, must be used. Yet the federal laws governing its use were so adverse that capital held aloof, refusing to develop more than a small proportion, and thus allowing this tremendous source of power to run to waste. Coal unused is conserved, but the water that drops over our falls and flows down our rivers unused is irretrievably lost—gone forever. This state of affairs results in our deliberately throwing away the equivalent of 675,000,000 tons of coal a year. By this statement is meant that if the available water-power resources of the country were all developed, wisely and economically, and were to turn out power 10 hours a day for 300 days a year, 675,000,000 tons of coal could be saved.

According to estimates made by the United States Geological Survey, the minimum water-power resources of the country are 28,000,000,000 H. P. These figures, however, are based on the minimum flow of the streams. If storage reservoirs be resorted to, to equalize the irregularities of stream flow, as is usually the case, and all practicable storage sites be utilized and the water efficiently applied to the plants, then, to quote M. O. Leighton, in Water Supply Paper No. 234 of the United States Geological Survey, "There might be established eventually in the country a total power installation of at least 200,000,000 h. p. and probably much more."

Recent government reports place the present water-power developments in the country at about 8,500,000 H. P. No exact figures are available, and the probability is that this approximation is too high rather than too low. Thus it is seen that only a niggardly per cent of our vast water-power supplies are being utilized.

Thoughtful consideration of these facts relating to coal, petroleum and water-power leads one to the conclusion that we are about to face, if not already facing a serious situation. The present generation will, in all likelihood, see the exhaustion of our petroleum supplies, and coal so costly that families in moderate circumstances will be unable to buy any but the inferior grades, such as lignite. The second and third generation, your children and your children's children, may live in a coal-less world.

This is a somewhat pessimistic (Continued on Page 60.)

Technical Paper on Carding

Marshall Dilling, Chairman,
Gastonia, N. C.

Pickers.

In the years that are past most mill men thought that it was necessary to use four processes of pickers to properly prepare the cotton for the cards; but as improvements were made in picking machinery it became evident that the cotton was being hauled too much and that the sheet of cotton much easier than from a thick or heavy sheet, and by feeding light the cotton can be cleaned with less beating and of course with less injury to the fibers.

Cards.

Many of the ideas advanced as being beneficial to picking are applicable to carding as well. While the pickers must handle the cotton in bulk, the lighter the bulk the better fibers were being injured by so much beating that it was found advisable to eliminate one and two processes, and at the same time reduce the speed of the beaters, so that today the handling of cotton through the pickers has been reduced from 25 to 50 per cent and in almost every case an increase in the breaking strength and just as clean yarn as ever.

Some of the ways of doing this is by the use of blowing and suction systems, condensers, C. O. B. machines, etc., which remove the dust and dirt as well or better than

beaters, and it is done in a manner that cannot injure the cotton, but on the other hand restores it to its original and natural condition.

Another idea is that by feeding light it is possible to remove the foreign matter from a thin or light it will do its work and the better it will make the condition of the cotton for the card; so the lighter the carding the better chance the card has to do its work of carding and combing out the cotton. In fact the card must be able to handle each fiber of cotton separately and individually if it is expected to do its work properly, and this can be done only by feeding the cotton light enough to allow it to go through the card so that each fiber can be separately. We must admit that if the cotton is fed to the card so heavy that it does not have time to separate each fiber from each other fiber that it cannot be expected to remove short fibers and foreign matter and comb and straighten the long fibers. It is the consensus of opinion that it is better to feed light and rush the cotton through the card than to feed slow and heavy to keep the cotton crowded in the card.

No set rule can be given for card settings, as they must be governed by the kind, quantity and quality of cotton being carded. The first and probably most important setting is at the Lickerin, as it is possible to do great damage to the cotton at

this point. If there is not room between the feed plate and Lickerin the fibers will be crushed and broken before they will separate themselves. The cotton when leaving the feed plate and roll should have sufficient room to expand so that it will separate without breaking; while if there is more space than ed to the cylinder in bunches and is needed the cotton will be delivered without being combed out as the Lickerin should do. It is an important matter for the superintendent and overseer in each mill to study their local conditions, find out what is best for their own needs and be governed accordingly.

Drawing.

The most noticeable thing about drawing today is that mills are giving it the attention and consideration that the importance of this process demands, and even the machinery builders have realized its importance and are giving us machines that can be set and adjusted with the same care and perfection of other machines in the mill. The greatest need along this line today is more machines to enable the slivers to be lightened and the speed reduced. An important feature about drawing that has been overlooked to a large extent is the proper proportion and distribution of the draft between the different rolls. The trouble is found in many cases where the draft has been changed

by simply changing the draft gear, which not only changes the draft but changes the proportion between the different rolls. In changing the draft it is important to see that this proportion is maintained between the first and second and third and fourth rolls by changing all in proportion.

Roving.

One of the most important features in connection with roving frames is the twist. Many mills do not have enough roving frames to properly balance their spinning, and have to make heavier roving than should be used, which usually makes short drafts. And on the other hand many mills do not have enough cards and drawing to balance their roving, which usually makes long drafts necessary, either of which is harmful and should be avoided as much as possible.

At our last meeting the question was asked, "What effect does the twist in fine roving have on the breaking strength of yarn?" I have recently made some tests along this line with the following results:

First test, 11-hank roving was used to make No. 58 yarn by using 200 bobbins of roving to make 100 bobbins of yarn of each twist. Atmospheric conditions, very damp.

Twist 4.22 turns, yarn sized No. 56.12, and broke 35.35.

Twist 3.86 turns, yarn sized No. 56.00, and broke 36.24.

(Continued on Page 58)



"NATIONAL COLORS ARE NATIONAL ASSETS"

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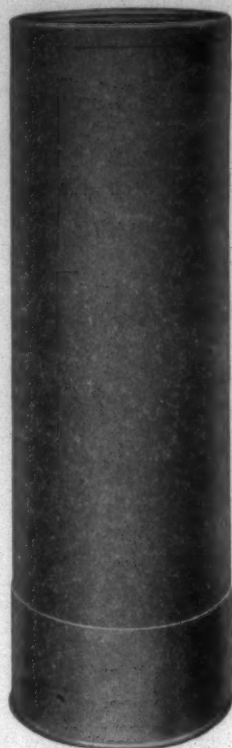
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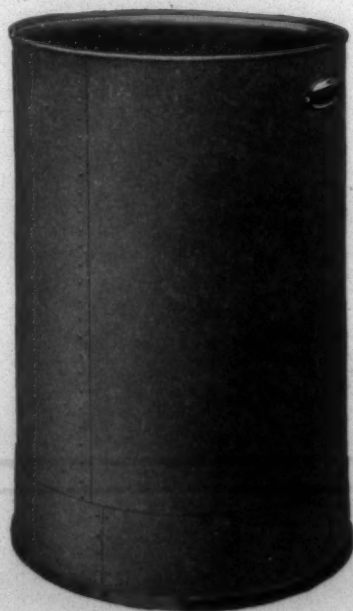
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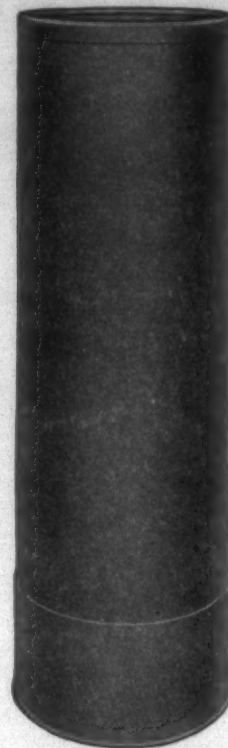
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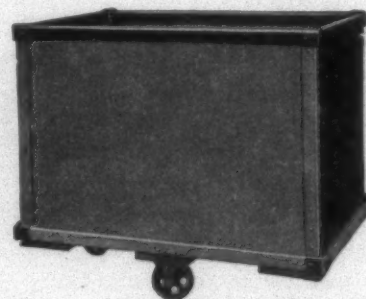
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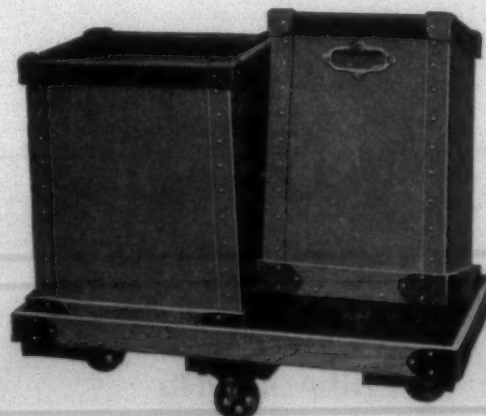
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Technical Paper on Weaving

(By A. T. Quantz, before Southern Textile Association.)

As you know we did not send out new questionnaires for this meeting, so we have nothing new to discuss. Your president informed me that it was up to me to discuss the subject of weaving any way. I find it a very difficult task to bring you a new thought and I suppose what I will say has been forgotten by many of you, but hope it will remind you of some things or cause some discussion that may be a benefit to us. Slashing usually comes under the weaving subject, so will take a little of your time reviewing some statements that were made at the Charlotte meeting. Some of you remember that it was said that sizing could not be made more than 192 degrees in an open size box, if so the size would boil out of the box. I have tested this question of temperature since that time and find 208 to 210 degrees is really what you should have. Why could some people not operate with more than 192 degrees of temperature is the question. I am reasonably sure you will have no trouble operating with 240 degrees if your steam coil is in the proper condition. Be sure the holes in the coil are of uniform size so the steam will be distributed evenly in all parts of the box. If there is a blow hole or a large opening which will let too much steam escape at one place, it will be very apt to blow the size out of the box instead

of boiling out. A steam coil should be so arranged that the steam will blow slightly upward. I have found them fixed so that steam would blow downward. This will keep all of the lumps in your box stirred up and cause spots in your yarn. It will also bore holes in the box lining if left that way very long. This seems like a mighty little question to be brought up here, but it is the little things that keep us in trouble all of the time; little things are really big things sometimes. Let me tell you about what I think one little thing did for a mill; well to make a long story short the sheriff was right after that mill for years. The situation was this; the mill was small and had only one slasher, and it built wrong. Therefore every warp had about the same bad treatment. The yarn was fair, but the weaving was poor. I knew the reputation of the weaving long before I ever saw it, and often wondered what was wrong; the whole trouble was with the delivery rolls. These were so arranged that they would not deliver the yarn without the help of the friction. You will see from this all of the yarn was more or less stretched or broken. After this was discovered it only took a short while to fix it, but it had gone so long its reputation on weaving was known far and wide, and no one ever believed the weaving could be made to run at that mill. I know of another mill that had the same condi-

tion and a similar reputation. There may be more running that way today. If so and they are on coarse work it is not so bad, but if on fine work I would not want to weave the yarn.

All of these conditions are due to lack of knowledge in this department. It is not good business to buy the best starch and compounds that cost thousands of dollars and leave it for an untrained man to use.

It is not so much the ingredients used as it is the way it is used. This important department has been neglected more than any other part of a mill and the weaving room pays the bill.

There are now a number of appliances on the market that will help to improve all of these conditions, and we may expect still more since this movement has started.

After you have your warps well slashed, and the yarn is strong enough for you to use the Barber Coleman standard stretch on your tying machine you should have good weaving.

We will now take up the problem of the weave room proper according to the questionnaire. The biggest problem today is loom fixers. Almost everyone express this need. The only answer to this question is provide a way to teach men to fix. The lack of training is no doubt the cause of so many giving up this work before they really know how to fix looms right and to take

advantage of a section. You may have a number of good loom fixers, and not have a single one that can teach anyone else how to fix. A mill of thirty or forty thousand spindles can afford to have a certain man whose business it is to teach new men. Overseers should study how to teach this art. I consider this a very important part of their work. It is not reasonable to expect one man to do your way when he was taught by some other man to do another way. I find the fixers who are most contented and get along the best are the ones who try to have their looms well cleaned when the warp is off and then make what adjustments are needed, oil the parts that he knows the oiler is apt to pass over. If you can convince a fixer of the fact that he will have to do less work this way and get him to try it you are more likely to keep him satisfied and he would never want to fix any other way. A fixer who keeps his brakes in good order will also do less work and get along better than the one who thinks a brake is more trouble than it is worth. Don't ever give up; keep on until you do convince your men you know what you are talking about. Arrange by numbering or otherwise marking the harness patterns when they are taken off of the looms. The fixer will get the same pattern back every time. This will have a tendency to get your patterns in better

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Greater Personal Responsibility

Address of J. H. Separk, Before Southern Textile Association.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I esteem it no small privilege to be able to address you gentlemen on this occasion. The committee which extended this invitation to me, did not outline any specific subject on which I should speak to you, and I, therefore, find that perhaps greater latitude is given me than is ordinarily given one who speaks upon a fixed subject. This fact, however, carries with it somewhat of a unique responsibility because it places me at a disadvantage in that I do not know the subjects which have already been discussed in your presence.

It occurs to me that of the many subjects on which I might speak at this time, there is one which has a really great place in the minds of the American people today, and this has to do with one of the real fundamentals: I refer to the great subject of personal responsibility. There has never been a time when much did not depend upon one's attitude to one's own responsibility. Those of us who have kept abreast with the ever-changing conditions, through which we have been drawn for the past five years, are keenly alive to the fact that a responsibility of today is far greater than one in former times.

We have passed through the greatest war in human history, a war which has not only shaken the very foundations of old Europe, but one which has alike affected much of the entire world. We have seen many of what we have hitherto considered the basic economic laws of the world, well nigh shattered, and upon us has devolved the responsibility of creating new economic laws throughout the world. Some of the simple laws that have been considered, in other times, as strong as adamant, have given way to the ever-changing condition of things until we have been brought to the point of the necessity of even recasting these simple processes. The attitude of many throughout the world, has undergone changes, and some of these changes have been quite rude indeed. This, perhaps, has been but a natural consequence, for while, as an outcome of the great struggle, certain quarters of the earth have been blessed with an abundant prosperity, certain other quarters have been reduced in affluence, wealth and prosperity, until some nations are now almost tottering, and multiplied thousands, and even millions, of the citizens of these nations have been reduced even beyond the point of want. Many of the monetary standards of exchange have been greatly reduced in value until certain national credits have been imperiled. These and other factors have brought it about that there has come into men too much of the restless spirit. Many who were formerly contented, have been brought, by the very necessity of things, to more extravagant lines of life. Costs of all kinds of material, raw, partly

finished, and finished, have reached very high levels. While in our own country money has been in plenty, and while there is occupation freely for every hand that would toil and for every brain that would work, there is, unfortunately, today throughout the length and breadth of the land, too much of the restless spirit.

In addition to this, and far transcending it, as it has to do with the stability of government, and the attitude of man towards government, there has been at work, the country over, certain influences which have not made for the best in government nor for the administration of government.

This brings me, gentlemen of the convention, to suggest to you that I wish to talk to you, for these few minutes, along the line of personal responsibility, not alone of you gentlemen, who occupy the position of superintendents and managers of textile plants. For, as a matter of fact, I am one who feels that there should be a closer bond, if possible, between executive and superintendent. It is true that the average executive has responsibilities that are, perhaps, unknown to the superintendent, though it is also true that the average superintendent has responsibilities which are not known to the executive, but in all lines of activity concerning these, there should be the closest bond of co-operation and sympathy between the two.

I am sure that the responsibility that rests on the superintendent of this day is greater than the responsibility that formerly rested upon him, largely for the reason that conditions have changed, so rapidly at times, and so continuously, that the problems of the past have become simple in comparison with those of today. One who gives thought to the proposition which I am now discussing will likely think of the average superintendent as one who has as the major part of his responsibility, the production of a certain quantity from a certain number of spindles, or looms. As a matter of fact, I have come to conceive of his responsibility as something far greater than having alone to do with the utilization of inanimate machinery, plus, the operation of man-power towards the production of a given poundage in a given length of time.

It was permitted me, not long since, to have a heart to heart talk with the superintendent of a mill of approximately twenty thousand spindles, and I am frank to say to you gentlemen, that I gathered much of real choice information from this conversation, and, believing that this may be of value to some of you, I wish to bring to your immediate attention some of the things I gathered, which things I believe will be appreciated by you gentlemen as among the things which furnish the prime requisites of an efficient superintendent. May we not observe, in the first instance, that the basic requisite of an ideal

superintendent, is that he must be a man who is intensely interested in his particular line of work. Without interest in an occupation no man can bring himself to the point of putting into that occupation the best of his mental and physical powers. The Divine One, centuries ago, struck the very heart of things when he gave utterance to a bit of real philosophy, which has not only become immortal in the line of the classics of Biblical writ, but alike in many languages of the earth, namely, "For where your treasure is, there shall your heart be also." So we must feel that unless we can bring ready and willing hands, and heart, and brain, into an occupation, that occupation shall mean little to us.

In the second place, the superintendent should hold it, as a major concern, to know personally those who labor for and with him, seeking diligently to learn, as intimately as he can, the likes and dislikes of the operatives; their strong points and their weak points, in order that thus knowing he may have furnished unto him the possibility of bringing greater strength to the strong points, and of bringing, out of weakness, through a constant and continuous cultivation of sympathy and comradeship, a strengthening process, even up into strength itself.

Third, he should keep himself in position to render, readily and willingly every possible assistance to those who share in his responsibility in the handling of the operations of the mill, namely, the overseers. Perhaps an approach to an ideal condition might be reached, so far as material operations of the mill are concerned, when there can be had full co-operation between superintendent and overseer, and all other operatives of the mill. In a very large sense the superintendents sustain the same relation to the mill operatives that the captain sustains to the members of his company, and in just a little lessened power, comes the overseer as lieutenant. The lieutenant is supposed to know the will and the desire of the superintendent, and when perfectly known there should be no doubt as to efficient handling of a property.

The fourth consideration has intimately to do with, perhaps, the biggest responsibility of the superintendent, because this responsibility carries with it a very large measure of opportunity. I refer to the responsibility that devolves upon the superintendent of the average mill for the safe and sane handling of help from the point of beginning even up to the point of development into the most efficient and effective standard possible. Many superintendents, who have been in the harness for ten to fifteen years, can, I doubt not, look with pride to numbers of men who have at other times worked in their employ, but who are now similarly positioned with themselves in occupying the important post of superintendent. As I mention this fact, I am sure that there

comes into the mind of more than one of my hearers, much of pleasure in the contemplation of the part that they have had in the higher development of those who labored with him.

In a very large sense those who stand at the head of great aggregations of people, have borne great responsibilities, but those responsibilities have carried with them opportunities that have been fully commensurate. This almost partakes of the quality of destiny, for, as a matter of fact, when destiny is reduced to the final analysis, it means, in practical terms, that the quality of life, and force, and power, which have been arrived at by one, is the product of all those things which have entered into the making of that quality of life, that quality of race, and that quality of power.

Much of mill life is, after all, analogous to school life: the beginning may be described as the primary grades, then, running up through the attainment of higher efficiency, to the secondary grades, then on up to the higher line of skill and efficiency, when once it has been arrived at, one finds a broad field for usefulness in the realization that the production, in which he or she has had a part, is the very best possible.

At a farmers' convention held something like fifteen or twenty years ago, one of the far-seeing men uttered a very trite saying when he said, "The successful farmer of the future will be one who can cause to grow two blades where formerly one grew." That may have been a trite saying, but we have come to see that there was both vision and philosophy in that saying. Had the farmers contented themselves, within those fifteen or twenty years, in producing per acre the average yield of their fathers, we would be much nearer want in lines of foodstuff, and other basic necessities, than we are today. During the past ten years we have seen a very large development in both intensive and extensive farming. We are not only producing more grain per acre today than formerly, but we are producing a better quality of grain. We are not only producing more cotton, but we are producing better types of cotton.

We, of the textile fraternity, might contemplate this development, and many of us doubtless are contemplating it, and we might draw a worth while analogy, for we have come to realize that not only does the necessity exist for the production of greater quantities per unit, but also higher qualities of production. It might not be amiss for me to say to you, in this connection, that great changes have taken place in both the spinning and weaving centers of the country. The Southland occupies a position in the textile world of far greater importance than she occupied even a quarter century ago. I can pass no higher compliment upon you gentlemen than when I say to you that you

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Address of Welcome

(By Dr. Henry N. Snyder, President of Wofford College, before Southern Textile Association.)

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Southern Textile Association:

I assure you I feel greatly honored that the entertainment committee has asked me to share, even to the small extent of welcoming you in the exercises of this very important meeting. Now in the performance of this duty, I have thought of how it has been done by others. Habit is rather a compelling thing. The old song we used to sing, "Everybody's doing it," had a great deal to do with each other's doing it. Now, welcome addresses as I have heard them and recall them have chiefly been very generous of the folks at home and rather parsimonious in what they said about those who came. For example, I imagine it may be expected of me to tell you how much greater Spartanburg is than the place where you live. I might start to talk about the climate. You know no man ever makes a welcome address without talking about the climate. I don't know what would happen in the case of a young man sitting in a parlor; he would drop dead some time if he didn't say, "It has been a warm day." The very moment I would do it, you would think of the superiority of the soft skies that bend over the place where you live. If I ventured further to talk about our resources, our wealth, our bank deposits, why your mind would at once go to the greater deposits at home, because any man is a poor sort of a liar who doesn't lie when he is away. (Laughter.) It would be wrong to put you in an attitude like that. If I began to count up the spindles and measure the production of the cotton mills of this county, why you would forget it in the rattle of your own machinery, and you would be a poor sort of a man, however small your mill was, however poor your machinery was, that when you lift it behind and nobody knew, if you didn't stretch the truth a little, so what is the use of all this praise? I think that the well being of the community is rather a distinctive one in a combination of two things which lie at the root of all life; a combination of industrial enterprise and educational enterprise. Now, of course, you say I have to do that because it is my job, and it is one side of it.

I think it is significant that the year of the building of the Spartan Mills saw the building of Converse College and the men who enterprised the one were the same who enterprised the other, were men who saw life steadily and saw it whole, who saw it not in terms only of increased material wealth, but saw it also in terms of increased cultural wealth and we are doing very narrow thinking anywhere unless somehow in our mind we do not weave together the whole of our human nature. We work with our hands but we also work with our head. We toil with our bodies, but we dream with our spirits and the civilization that doesn't combine the

toil of body and the dream of spirit, to my mind is a civilization doomed not to be permanent in human history, and so I think maybe if I wanted to brag, I might say even to your face that you are at present in a community that takes a double pride in its life; the pride that we have every type of educational institutions, colleges for women, colleges for men, a great public school system, private schools and the newest and latest thing where the man who works with his hands has a chance to study and transmute the two into one, into a higher efficiency and into a higher quality of humanity. But I would rather do it, being an onlooker at your game, playing as it were from the side lines. You know that we people who play the game from the side lines are the best players. You read in the Spartanburg papers that anyone of us can beat Charlotte provided we are not in the game and have a pen or pencil and paper. So I am one of the side liners and, therefore, I want to tell you how your game looks to the man on the side lines and I feel free to talk gentlemen when I know least (laughter). In the first place, I like to welcome you in behalf of the entertainment committee for what you represent. You know I think the most romantic story in the history of the race is industrial endeavor, is the common staple (?) that you handle. Long ago it was believed that the gods had woven a fleece and an expedition was organized to seek the round world over to find the golden fleece. Gentlemen, we don't have to seek any more. Southern suns and Southern skies and Southern rains have thrown to the wide world a golden fleece. There isn't a phase of the history of this section, economic, industrial, social, political and religious in which is not woven the strands of this white fabric. Why, we kept slavery going here, we were the last slave owners in the world. Just after Mr. Whitney claimed to have invented his saw tooth gin, why we began to discover that tobacco and indigo were no longer profitable and leaders in the South were saying, "We shall have no more of it." The slave trade languished. A slave went down in price. He was a poor commodity. But the minute cotton came in slave labor became expensive again and if you want to know the history, you can read it in terms of the advancing value of the cotton product and what the South was in 1860 and what the South thought it was and thought because of the cotton that grew on its soil and for no other reason and so I say, one might write the whole history of the South of the thing that you are handling. It is the point I want to get at. It is therefore, a suggestion of the bigness of it. You know that every man wants to think that his own is a big job because he is a mighty little man when he thinks the job is so big that he doesn't try to measure himself to the standard of the task and if this thing that you represent that lies at the base of the

economic life of this globe, that the happiness, the welfare the prosperity, the progress of every man and woman under the shining stars is related to the task you gentlemen have in hand. It is a poor sort of a man that can't stand tiptoe and get a little higher on the job he is working at. I say, therefore, for what you represent and also for what you are. Now I am going to be a little personal, because when I consulted a man who ought to know, he said to me, "Dr. Snyder, the men who are going to be here Friday morning are the real cotton manufacturers." Now, he says, "Presidents, and secretaries and treasurer, they are not the folks. The folks are going to be in front of you when you have a word of welcome to say." Gentlemen, I notice most of you accept that with perfect unanimity. (Laughter.) And the attractive thing of it was that it didn't seem to occasion any surprise whatever; it is so generally accepted. You know, it isn't necessary for me to go any further, you know it. The next statement that was made, and I usually try to get as much information as I can about who I am going to speak to—the next statement was that almost every man here was a man who worked himself up. Therefore, I assume that there is a type of leadership that must represent a certain kind of superiority—I don't mean to apply that pharasaically, gentlemen, but that you are a little better than some one else, that there was a superiority of intelligence somewhere, that there was a superiority of efficiency somewhere, that there was a superiority of character somewhere, that there was a superiority in a capacity for the directing of labor of other men. So where along the line, leadership of this sort does not just happen. It comes through the application of certain human forces, forces of energy, forces of intelligence, forces of character, forces of efficiency, forces of capacity in directing the labor of other men and I always take a sort of pride when I stand before any group gentlemen, that in the great sifting processes of life under industrial and social law, have somehow by the inner force of character and mind and temperament, have come to positions where men call them leaders. We welcome you for what you are, because a process of training and education has entered into you. I think, too, most of you in looking you over are rather young yet. You have a chance yet maybe to learn a little more. I am going to repeat a story that probably illustrates this idea. I think maybe one of you before me, Mr. Tennant, will be very proud when he hears me tell it. A young man came to my office once by invitation. They sometimes do, though they don't appreciate the invitation, and he stood before me. I didn't let him sit down. I said "what is your size?" "Doctor, I am over six feet tall." How much do you weigh?" "I guess I weigh about 185 pounds." I said "You're some man." "Well, sir," he

said, "I reckon I am," and I could see that he wanted me to feel the size of his muscle. I said, "Boy, do you know where is the size of a man?" "I think I do." They think a great many things that are not so. But I said, "It isn't six feet one. It isn't 185 pounds. The size of a man isn't his biceps, muscles and his power. Boy, the distance between his eyebrows and his hair is the size of the man." And as we grow old that distance keeps growing greater (laughter) because the facts are that we grow here by what we put in and as a man grows older he grows wiser, he lays away bigger things. Now you test it here and you can see the reference, gentlemen. Gentlemen, this is a young audience. We are men of the future as well as the past and that leads me to say that if we are facing a changing world, we are young enough to adjust ourselves to it and we are, therefore, men who represent the forces of progress. Now I will tell you another thing somebody said about you, to get to my next point. "Why these men are the lubricants of the cotton industry." I never heard a man referred to as oil before. Gentlemen, your pension ought to come high because the price of oil is going up. I have been trying to think just what he meant, the lubricants of this situation and as I understand it, he meant of course, this, what is the measure of you, where you stand. One measure, of course, is the amount and quality of your production. Another measure is the size of your dividend. I have no objection, however, to the size of the money dividend of any commercial enterprise. That is what it is for. If a cotton mill or any other commercial enterprise does not produce the proper dividend, there is something wrong with the enterprise. That is what it is for. If you come to me and ask me how much money we make, I look you in the face and do not answer because what dividends I am concerned in have nothing to do with money. If you ask me what kind of men you are turning out, then I try to tell you the kind of dividend an educational institution gets, but you are concerned not primarily with that, but with the other and I assume that you would not be where you are if you were not and you are in work that you can turn out that kind of dividends. Nobody, of course, is bothering about dividends, except stock dividends, and I am going to remind you that maybe money will look a little better to him than the stock dividends. But gentlemen, that word lubricant! You are the human touch in a great industrial, material civilization. You know as I pass your mills and listen to the rattle of your machinery and I don't hear much of it, but I do hear the human voices keeping time with the music of your machinery. So therefore, I look upon you as the humanizing influence in this big business that we are in and you know as well as I know that we have passed beyond

the era when labor was a commodity to be bought and sold like any other commodity.

We have passed beyond an era when men saw dividends only and failed to see the kind of men and women that made the dividend. We men are coming to see as they ought to have seen long ago in the history of industry that the question we ask is not your profit in money alone, but the question we ask is what kind of men, what kind of women does your job turn out. You are expected in this new day to do something of what I am trying to do in my place in another sort of enterprise. Your task is educational as well as industrial because your task has to do with the making of human character as my task has to do with the making of human character and if you are wise as I know you are, because you look it, you will be mighty concerned in the day you are living with the kind of folks that you are growing in your village, in your manufacturing establishment, the kind of folks that you are growing there. Don't make any mistake. Fundamentally, they have the same passion, the same appetites the same aspirations, and the same feelings that you and I have and your business and my business is to see them in terms of our own human life and to fling wide for them every door of chance and opportunity that has been opened to us because at last the mills we build, the machinery we construct, the dividends we declare we can never keep unless we put it into keeping of the character and the intelligence, the character of the people who serve us. I saw the other day in the Wall Street Journal this statement, "Who protects, what protects the money in our banks, the securities in our vaults? Is it stone and the cement, the steel, the bars and locks and

keys that protect our money, our stocks and our bonds, that keep people out or is it the armed policeman and guard in front of the vault? Are they the protectors? And the Wall Street Journal, a commercial periodical, said, "No, there is only one thing that protects those and that is the character and intelligence of the masses of American people." If you take character and intelligence out, nothing that we have will be worth anything for years.

Now, gentlemen, we are glad to have you; I am proud to speak to a group of men like you, but my last word to leave to you, you are the human equation, that bigger and better and finer and more significant than machinery of the most improved type is the quality of the manhood and womanhood that serve you and looking into a future that is dark and stormy and uncertain as an American citizen loving this land above every other land, I call to you as other American citizens to be mighty careful in this hour to make men and women wiser and better and happier, to take them into not industrial fellowship necessarily, but take them into such human fellowship that they will sense a sort of brotherhood that will make them feel that the whole big business is hand to hand and heart to heart and mind to mind that we all, from the man lowest at the bottom to the man at the top, that we all stand together when taken together in proportion as we put into it this relationship, intelligence, good will, sympathy, kindness, justice and service and your mission is not different from the mission of any man who seeks to fill a whole civilization, industry, commerce, society, politics, religion. They are all one and we make them one when we bring most people in it with us. (Applause.)

Reply to Address of Welcome

(By Gordon A. Johnstone, Winnsboro, S. C., before Southern Textile Association.)

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are meeting today in one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in the South, and a city that is very near to my heart for several reasons. One of them being the many very pleasant associations I have formed during my residence in the South.

Several years ago while attending the Southern Textile Association meeting in Greenville, S. C. The New York of the South at least in the textile industry, I decided to go to Spartanburg and spend the evening with my daughter and take her to dinner. She was then a student at Converse College. Much to my surprise, and afterward to my delight, I found that my credentials were not satisfactory, and I was very positively told that it would be impossible for me to take any young lady from the college out to dinner, even though she were my daughter, without first giving satisfactory proof as to my identity. Whether or not I looked too young to have a grown daughter, or because they thought I belonged to the ball head

row, or that textile men as a rule do not bear too good a reputation, I was never able to determine, but of one thing I was convinced, that I would be compelled to dine alone, which I did and took the first trolley out of Spartanburg back to Greenville. The thing that has been puzzling me very much since I heard the textile meeting was to be held in Spartanburg was why our association ever chose Spartanburg as a meeting place, and I am left entirely in the dark for a solution, unless it was that they did not know of the good repute of this beautiful city, or perhaps the great wave of reform that has swept over the country since the war included in its folds the men of the Southern Textile Association.

We are glad indeed to come to Spartanburg, this beautiful Southern city, and also one of the pioneers in the cotton industry and there is much to tend to make this meeting both pleasant and of great practical benefit to the members if they spend their time visiting some of these most successful industries in the town. We are indeed living in prosperous times and times that are calling forth the great patience and initiative that man has ever been called

to face. The South has come into its own as it never has before. Cotton has always been called King, but in many instances in years gone by he resembled a great many of the kings who have come to naught in the last few years. But at present Cotton can truly be called the King of an Industry that stands today on the very highest pinnacle of prosperity, and this has been brought about by such men as form this organization, and who have given their best and their all for the development of this great industry in the heart of the Southland where the raw material is raised.

May I be pardoned for making just one suggestion to the men who have assembled, who are responsible for the future development and the upbuilding of the great industry during these trying times, that they read and re-read Kipling's "IF."

If you can keep your head when all about you

Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;

If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you

But make allowance for their doubting too;

If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,

Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies;

Or being hated, don't give way to hating,

And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream and not make dreams your Master;

If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;

If you can meet with triumph and disaster,

And treat those two imposters just the same,

If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken

Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,

Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,

And stoop and build them up with worn-out tools;

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,

Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,

If all men count with you—but none too much;

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,

Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,

And, which is more, you'll be a man, my son.

In behalf of the association I thank you for the very hearty and cordial reception that we have received and as we finish our business transactions here and leave for our homes I know that we will all carry pleasant recollections of the hospitality extended us.

Marshall Field & Co. Advise Buying at Once.

In a trade circular issued by Marshall Field & Co., calling attention

to a sale between June 1 and June 5, the great Chicago house points out the bullish features of the fall merchandising position as they affect retailers who must have goods to go on with during the next few months.

Concerning the cotton goods situation, the house says: "A point of view is of value only for the moment, but an exposition of facts makes it possible to have a better point of view."

"Cotton goods manufacturers generally have sold their products for varying periods in the future. Many goods have been contracted for to the end of the year. Most mills have only a very few goods to sell within the next sixty days."

"There is no immediate prospect for increased production to relieve this sold up condition."

"Raw cotton still maintains a high and strong position. Backward weather retarding germination of the new crop has helped to strengthen cotton markets. There is no large surplus carried over from last year's crop of what is considered good spinning cotton. The general grade of cotton carried over is of too poor a quality for most spinning purposes."

"Transportation difficulties have made it extremely difficult to secure merchandise quickly, particularly from eastern points."

"We advise supplying your immediate requirements."

"The offerings listed herewith are all for immediate delivery."

Some of the prices quoted are as follows: A 4-4 72x76 bleached muslin at 37c a yard, f. o. b. Chicago for less than case lots, and 36½c for case lots; 42c and 41c for an 80-92 muslin, 4-4; 35c for a 4-4 68-72, and 31¼c for a 4-4 64-60.

Many of the goods offered are under private brands owned by the house and show close prices but no noticeable reductions. The list emanates from the domestic cotton goods department.

The circular is certain to assist materially in correcting the misconception of the present situation which is the outcome of the retailer trying to do what the jobber usually does when a market readjustment of primary prices must be made.

The jobber evidently has no stock on which he can base a price reduction and he finds that the primary market factor is in a similar position in consequence of the sold ahead condition due to past orders and to light production.

Many people have been watching to see what Marshall Field & Co. would do in the event of a congestion in goods in the jobbing trade and now that this circular has been issued it seems plainly apparent that the house has goods enough for its own trade, but none to spare.

This is indicated more clearly, perhaps, by the fact that terms are ten days, less 2 per cent, thirty days less 1 per cent, sixty days no discount. All prices in the circular are quoted subject to stock on hand, changes in price without notice, and "our acceptance." Manifestly the circular is an invitation to customers to protect themselves against what can become an upward reaction in prices, until some signs are apparent of increased production.

Fine Yarn Spinning in the South

(By A. W. Young, Mays Mill, Mayworth, N. C.)

I appreciate very much the honor our president has bestowed upon me, in asking me to appear before you on this occasion and discuss in my own ways the spinning of fine yarn.

In view of the fact that the fine yarn industry has grown from approximately two hundred thousand spindles fifteen years ago to approximately two and one-half million spindles today, it behooves us superintendents and overseers and all connected with this industry in any capacity to study this problem from a standpoint of manufacture.

And I shall confine my remarks to the problem as we find it in the average Southern mill of today. And I shall discuss same from three standpoints: Namely, the fine yarn industry; the definition of fine yarn; the spinning of fine yarn; from a mechanical and practical standpoint.

Until possibly twenty years ago the spinning of fine yarn was practically unknown in the South, while in the New England States the industry dates back farther than this. Prior to this time the idea seemed to prevail among some that due to climatic conditions and efficiency of the Southern operative, the spinning of fine yarn would never grow to any appreciable extent in the South.

This erroneous idea, however, has long since ceased to exist, and we are today producing fine yarns, not only equal in many respects, but in many instances superior to that produced by our New England neighbors.

There is possibly some difference of opinion as to what numbers or counts constitute fine yarns, and all these are in a measure correct. While numbers as course as 30s and 40s combed yarn are used extensively, yet I shall deal only with numbers above 50's, for I believe that we all consider any number above that number as fine yarn.

And as stated above in certain localities there may be a goodly number of spindles on 30s to 40s combed peeler yarns, and the corporation with which I am connected sometimes make yarns of this count for certain customers.

But, technically speaking, I don't think we could class these as fine yarn. Therefore to spin fine yarn successfully there are several mechanical points which must not be overlooked.

While this is true in spinning any numbers successfully, but more so in fine yarns from the fact that most all yarn of this class goes direct to customers in either warps, skeins or cones, and as a rule goes into a very high class garment, therefore the very smallest defect is more noticeable.

As is customary in all articles on spinning there is more or less space devoted to the spindle and ring being set properly, and I wish to emphasize this fact here that it is absolutely essential in this class of work, not only to have good running work, but in order that we may eliminate any undue strain on the

yarn at any part of the revolution of the spindle. For we must maintain the tensile strength of the yarn.

In the same manner and of some importance is the guide wire. It must be directly over center of spindle and free from any imperfections that would injure the yarn in any way.

Then we come to consider the dolls, their conditions, settings, etc. However, I take it for granted that place in the mechanical operation is all of us understand that this one place in the mechanical operation is where there is more or less yarn ruined from defective roll setting. But we shall not discuss the different settings for want of time. But the top roll must be watched very closely as the very smallest defect in either of the top rolls will cause same defect in the product.

I find it good policy to have a man who is competent to detect any bad places in rolls to go over same at different intervals replacing any defective roll he may find.

There has been introduced in the last few years what is known as the Richard Hinds tube roll and this is used very extensively in fine yarn mills though not universally accepted. I have not time and space to discuss rolls in detail but personally I consider it one among the great inventions of modern times to the fine yarn industry.

While I have not used this roll on any other class of spinning but have used the common leather roll in same room with the Richard Hinds, on the same kind of stock and on the same number of yarn, I found that with the above roller I produced a yarn freer from uneven places, less variations in numbers and better running work.

From a practical standpoint. In the average fine yarn mill in the South today there is being manufactured at the same time and in the same room several different numbers of yarn and very often we have the same numbers, but different turns per inch depending upon the customer's requirements. For instance we may be spinning 60s single for the knitting trade along with the same number for the weaving and probably for the mercerizer. So you can readily see that we must have a system second to none in the spinning department, which as most of you will agree with me, is the most difficult room to maintain a perfect system from the fact that we are dealing largely with the younger element, who cannot see the importance of the keeping of things as we would like for them to be kept. This being the case we must have as much as possible a perfect system whereby we can teach the operatives the importance and responsibility of seeing that everything must have its place and be kept there.

In a room like I have mentioned above, it is necessary to instruct each operative individually what each number of yarn is for and, too, the color of bobbin to be used, and to what department of the mill this yarn should be taken when doffed.

This applies to all, from the assistant or second hand to sweeper, for how often is, and has been, the case that was two numbers of yarn being run in the same alley and through some careless operative a bobbin gets on the floor and the sweeper comes along and picks up this bobbin full of yarn. He puts it in the first place or bin he comes to and the chances are some good customer has gotten mixed yarn and the overseer in charge gets a black eye, all caused by some one not being careful, or just pure negligence.

In this connection I find it good policy to use the card system, i. e., I provide a card for each frame, stating number of yarn, twist, draft, size traveler, color of bobbin to be used and to what department this yarn goes.

In regard to the different numbers and twists of which I have just spoken it must be borne in mind on yarn of this class we are striving to give to the customers just the yarn we would require if we were in his place. Hence for the weaving trade we must produce a yarn up to specifications in twist, tensile strength, evenness and free from stained slugs, etc., caused by careless operatives.

This being the case we must have delivered to us by the carding department, stock of sufficient strength and staple. Inasmuch as I am not to discuss this part of the

process, I'll take for granted we are receiving the proper stock from which to spin a number one yarn.

On numbers of 50s and upwards we should watch the humidity very closely. This is in my estimation where some men fail in producing or spinning successfully fine yarns.

I would recommend a temperature of 70 on dry bulb and 60 to 61 on wet bulb, giving us 53 to 57 degrees of humidity.

Each individual spinner must be taught the importance of work which she is performing. In regard to cleanliness what I shall say about this is applicable to any spinning room, but I consider it more essential on this class of work for if you teach a spinner that dirt and dust must not be let accumulate on her work, the chances are she will produce for you a clean product.

In summing up the whole matter of spinning fine yarns, and bear in mind, I have not touched on the finishing department for the reason that time and space are too limited for a discussion of this, yet the same underlying principles are system and efficiency, for when we consider the amount of money invested in stock and equipment and in view of the fact that the South has come to her own in the fine yarn industry, it is our duty as overseer and superintendent to study the great problems from a practical standpoint that we all may profit thereby.

Revise Assessment Figures

The following letter has been sent to the members of the Cotton Manufacturer Association of North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., May 17, 1920.

To Members of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina.
Gentlemen:

Relative to the proposed meeting of this Association to be held before the Corporation Commission in Raleigh for the purpose of presenting evidence to enable the commission to lower the tentative basic value of \$65.00 and \$85.00 placed on cotton mills, I wish to advise that because of the facts hereinbelow set forth, this meeting has been called off.

Through the efforts of our Special Committee the Corporation Commission, after carefully considering the matter has revised its figures and has definitely decided on the following as a basis and policy to be pursued in assessing cotton manufacturing property:

1st. Spinning mills will be assessed upon a basic valuation of from \$30.00 to \$45.00 per spindle.

2nd. Weave mills will be assessed upon a basic valuation of from \$37.50 to \$57.50 per spindle.

3rd. These values will be depreciated at the following rates:

3% per year for the first five year period.

2% per year for the second five year period.

1% per year thereafter, with a maximum depreciation of 40%, except in special cases.

4th. Where there are special circumstances surrounding the property, special discounts will be made, and in each case, each plant will be visited and an inspection made before the basic value is fixed.

With the conditions existing as outlined above and with the great reduction in the basic rate from that originally suggested and with the slight hope of gaining anything by a further hearing before the commission, the association has decided that no attempt be made to arrange a further conference. While the figures adopted may still seem high, yet they are so much more reasonable than those previously insisted on by the commission, that the committee of the association thinks best not to pursue the matter further but let these basic rates go without protest.

If the figures work an undue hardship in any case of any individual mills, they can take the matter up with their local board or with the Corporation Commission and show special circumstances why they should be classified or assessed differently.

Very truly yours,
Hunter Marshall, Jr.,
Secretary.

Card Grinder.

Want first class card grinder.
\$30.00 per week for right man.
Full time. W. S. Moore, Box 354,
Albemarle, N. C.

Address of President J. D. Hammett

Before National Cotton Manufacturers Association, Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association:

The past twelve months have been in the nature of the calm after the storm in association matters. Previous administrations during the war period were necessarily active, and were forced to devote a great deal of time and labor to association matters while the administration just closing has been relieved of the strenuous duties involving preceding administrations because of the competent and thorough manner these matters were attended to by our predecessors. Practically the only serious matter arising during our incumbency of the office was the coal situation of last December, caused by the strike of the labor in the coal fields. We handled this matter as best we could through the secretary-treasurer of the association, and Mr. Geo. W. Forrester of the traffic department, together with a committee appointed for that purpose, and succeeded in a way in minimizing the restrictions that were contemplated, and which would have wrought serious injury to many of the members of the association.

An arrangement has been made with Mr. Geo. W. Forrester, who represents a large number of mills in traffic matters, which gives the association the benefit of the advice and services of Mr. Forrester in general traffic matters though individual mills do not have the right to call upon Mr. Forrester directly unless they be members of the traffic department. I think the arrangement one that will prove to be of material assistance to the association.

Because of the inactivity of Congress in matters other than the peace treaty we have been called upon to do little in that direction; therefore it is my purpose to leave the matter of details of the association's activities to the secretary-treasurer in his report, and with your permission will express my views on a few of the subjects engaging public attention, with the hope that my associates will agree, at least in part, with the views set forth, and take any action they may deem wise to carry out the thoughts expressed.

The large majority of the membership of this association have, because of reasons that are unnecessary to discuss, been members of that political party whose principles in the past have been antagonistic to the principle of protection. While we would gladly see this great question removed from partisan politics, and settled in a just and proper way by a competent and non-partisan commission, we doubt the ability of Congress to delegate so important a subject to any commission other than themselves, and do not feel that non-partisan action is possible in Congress.

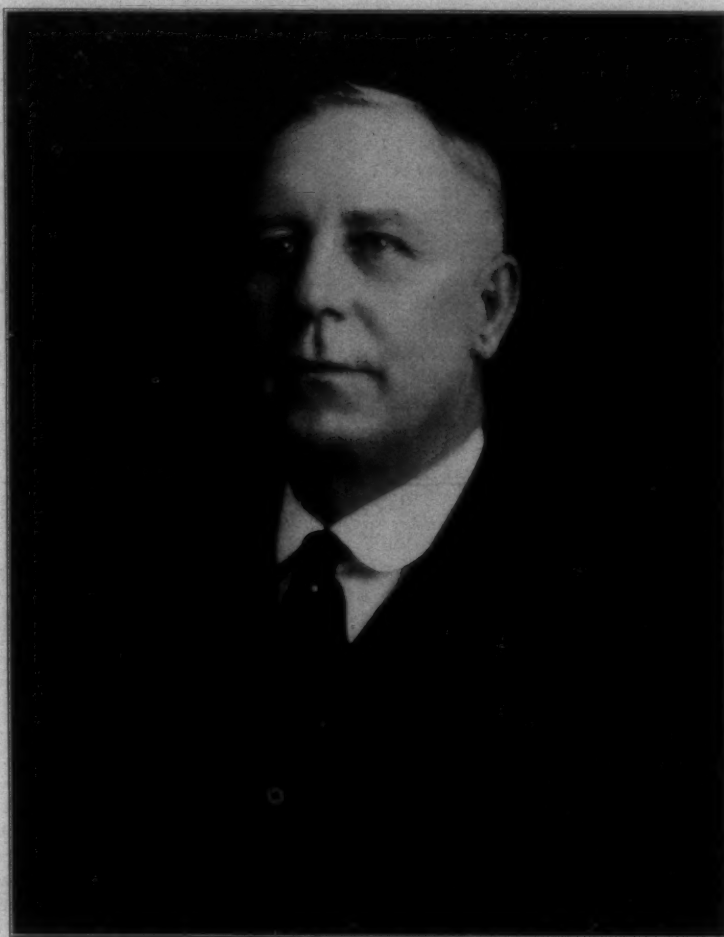
May we not be permitted to suggest that the war has changed public sentiment and public expediency in a great many matters, and that it

is only reasonable to assume that public interest in the protective policy may have changed in that territory covered by our association, and that the principle of a reasonable and just protective tariff which will furnish reasonable protection to industry, and to the thousands employed by industry, will be gladly endorsed by those who formerly were the foes of the principle? We feel it is very possible, and that the interest of our industry, and the employees of the industry, together with the people at large, demand that such protection be given against foreign aggression as will insure

tend that child labor laws affecting children in excess of twelve years is harmful to the child unless coupled with compulsory education laws. We, as members of an association that recognizes the value of proper training to the young mind most urgently suggest that proper and ample remuneration be given to those who have chosen the profession of teaching as a life work, and in turn urge those in authority to secure competent men and women who will not chase strange and unsafe theories, and instill into the minds of those who are in their care ideas that are dangerous and often

ed as leaders of the industry have so far failed to grasp the true significance of proper training for those who must operate the plants. Brains that are raw, or improperly trained, may in periods of prosperity succeed in turning into the treasury a fair return on the investment, but in periods of depression the industry is seriously handicapped, and often with disastrous results to the individual plant which is far-reaching in its effects on the standing and credit of the industry as a whole. Brains that are properly trained can and will enhance the earning capacity of the industry in periods of prosperity, and when periods of depression are with us will be able to broadly view the situation, and so conduct the property that disaster will be avoided. Additionally, with properly trained men in charge of the industry, the operative will probably have instilled into him an ambition to regard his occupation as permanent rather than temporary, and with an earnest desire to climb to the top, and through encouragement from the competent leader improve himself or herself so as to make a better and happier man or woman with the consequent effect that each community will become a more desirable place in which to live, thereby holding the vast numbers that are now engaged in textile manufacturing, and who are at heart true and most estimable men and women, but whose ambition to enjoy the higher things of life has been allowed to lie dormant, and in addition attract to mill life many whose conceptions of mill work are so thoroughly erroneous. Permit me to urge upon the membership of this association real and active interest in this subject so that some plan may be put into practice that will in a few years fill the mills and communities with men whose technical education, added to a reasonable amount of literary education, will forever relieve us of the embarrassment and oft propounded query, "Where may we secure a competent superintendent or overseer?" Join hands in an earnest way, and evolve a plan whereby at least three hundred young men from the mills of the South will be encouraged each year to attend a properly managed textile institution, and in ten years the problem of competent men will be minimized, and the South become the greatest cotton manufacturing country in the world, as it is at present the greatest cotton producing country in the world. The brains are in our mills, and only need cultivation, and I trust we will not neglect to grasp an opportunity that is at our doors, and which means so much to the industry, and to the country.

Many theories have been advanced with the object of making living conditions more nearly in line with pre-war conditions, and more nearly in reach of the more unfortunate elements of our citizenship. Many of these theories possess an element of merit, while the vast majority are



JAMES D. HAMMETT, ANDERSON, S. C.

Retiring President American Cotton Mfg'rs. Association.

prosperous occupation on the part of the industry, and those who are employees of the industry.

The membership of the association recognize that through education more than through any other agency can the citizenship of the various States be brought to that degree of perfection so much desired. We cordially endorse the public schools and literary colleges, and urge ample assistance for each of them. We also urge a strict enactment and enforcement of compulsory school laws to apply to all children between the ages of six and fourteen years, the school term to be not less than six consecutive months of each year and eight months if it can be possibly arranged. We con-

vincious.

While giving the fullest endorsement to the literary courses as taught in the public schools, and standing ready to furnish through taxation our full proportion of the needed funds, we are, perhaps, as fully interested in that form of education which more closely applies to our particular industry. Textile education is, in our judgment, the one thing to place cotton manufacturing in that portion of our country covered by our association in a most enviable position. The success or failure of a plant manufacturing either cotton cloth or yarns depends to such an enormous extent on the human equation that it is alarming to note that we who have been plac-

the idle dreams of men and women whose hearts are probably in the right place, but whose knowledge of economics are extremely limited.

Notwithstanding the fact that the country from the individual's standpoint is more prosperous than has ever been known in the history of the republic, there is an evidence of unrest and discontent among the people that is most alarming to the thinking men of the nation, and this unrest is charged by many to the fact that the cost of living has materially advanced. It is entirely overlooked that all commodities are selling at record-breaking prices to the profit of the farmer, that real estate has reached a value beyond the dreams of the most pronounced optimist, and the wage scale has reached a point that puts the more violent labor agitators to shame, while a job that is lucrative is open for every man or woman who can be secured to fill it. Yet the unrest exists to an extent that causes the greatest apprehension on the part of those who must direct the affairs of the nation.

Apparently we have lost sight of the fact that labor, the foundation of wealth, cannot be lessened and at the same time be made more remunerative without lessening the supply and increasing the demand for commodities to such an extent that buyers advance prices on themselves, and we may theorize as much as we may, and advance through legislation or resolution thoughts that are intended to furnish relief, and yet in the end must face that old and well recognized law of supply and demand, and know that it stands today as always as positive and inexorable as the laws furnished Moses on Mount Sinai. When the hours of labor are reduced the supply of commodities necessarily are reduced, and prices are just as surely to be advanced. What is the remedy? Permit me to say that in my judgment the only possible solution is to increase the number of producers, and decrease the number of consumers, thereby increasing the supply of commodities and decreasing the demand for the necessities of life. How may this be done? By increasing the population in the rural districts, making producers of them, and reducing the population of the cities and towns, thereby reducing the number who must of necessity be consumers only of that which we eat and consumers of raw material of which we wear.

Rural life has gradually, but consistently, grown into disfavor while city and town life have become so popular that towns and cities are rapidly growing to unwieldy proportions at the expense of the rural communities. In my judgment the greatest objection to rural living consists in its isolation and lack of those conveniences which are enjoyed by those living in the more populous communities, and steps should be taken to overcome to a large extent this isolation, and cause those attractions to easily be grasped by those who should elect to live the life of a ruralist and become producers of that which comes from the soil. Good roads, telephones, and automobiles are great conveniences, and are of vast benefit to

those who live in the isolated districts, but I submit that young people who are destined to be the real tillers of the soil demand more intimate association with those of like age and without the association becoming too inconvenient or burdensome. Permit me to suggest that we urge the agricultural departments of the Federal and State Governments to inaugurate an aggressive policy of encouragement to those living in rural districts to congregate their homes in small communities of ten to thirty families, where access to their work will not be burdensome, and where the ladies and younger members of the families may have easy access to the social intercourse so much desired by them, and where town conveniences may be easily enjoyed. Also pardon me if I am too radical in suggesting that producers who actually live on the farm, or in one of the small communities, and actually engage as their principal occupation in production of commodities from the soil be given some advantage in the nature of taxation over those who live in the towns or cities, and are consumers only of that which comes from the soil. I would suggest that the income tax law be made to apply to everyone above the age of twenty-one years, and suggest for the serious consideration of those in authority simplifying the tax law so that a man of reasonable intelligence and experience can make the return, and make the tax to each individual, a minimum of \$25 to be called a license or poll tax, and graduate the tax on incomes over and above \$100,000 in a equitable way, and do away entirely with the so-called excess profits tax which causes a feeling of unrest, and often a misunderstanding of the real results of industry, thereby tending to increase speculation in a way that is not in the best interest of the country. I would relieve from the minimum tax of \$25.00, and also other taxes on incomes of less than \$5,000.00 those who are living on the farms, or in small rural communities, and who are actually engaged in producing from the soil as their principal occupation by donating the amount of the tax as a federal bonus if it cannot be arranged otherwise to meet the demands of the constitution.

The relations between Capital, Labor and the Public is more difficult to discuss than would have been the case some years ago when labor was a more distinctive class than can be the case in this generation. At one time capital was almost to the point of segregation and because of its favored position became more or less arrogant, and invited, by its methods, the antagonism of all who were not in the class commonly designed as capitalist. This antagonism became so pronounced that sentiment was crystallized into law commonly known as the antitrust law, which had much merit in it, though a considerable quantity of injustice, and it is an open question and subject to argument today whether the so-called anti-trust law was for the good or harm of the public generally. Certainly we are reminded that certain interests declare the law was not intended to affect them, and if that contention be true, then the in-

justice of the law is beyond question, for any law that applies to one class of law-abiding citizens, and does not apply to all others, is unjust in its intention and application.

Even though costs be excessive, because of the dissolution of the trusts, I am satisfied the law is a good one, and that it would be much more preferable to pay the additional costs than to build up in this country a commercial aristocracy which could readily become more powerful and more intolerant than the political aristocracy of the old world has proven to be. The tendency, however, for some years was to be intolerant of capital and often gross injustice has been done it. The politician of small caliber has taken advantage of an uninformed and prejudiced public opinion, and has fanned the feeling of antagonism into excesses that often have been more intolerant and unjust than any action of which the so-called trusts were guilty. Capital as represented by the railroads has been seriously discriminated against, with the consequent effect that railroad service has been badly crippled, and the credit of the organization so demoralized that necessary equipment of the old lines and extension of new lines, where badly needed, is an impossibility. The unfortunate attempt on the part of the government to operate the roads has proven to be disastrous, and with the exception of a very small proportion of the population who have profited directly through political control, the masses of the people became disgusted and disgruntled and demanded that the roads be turned back to the owners to be operated by them under proper restrictions.

The fact that practically 85% of the street railway lines of the country are in the hands of receivers, and with not one of them proving to be an attractive purchase, indicates that municipal sentiment has not been fair to these properties. I mention these facts solely to impress upon you the idea that capital is often damned unjustly instead of damning.

What constitutes labor, and who is considered the laboring man? As I see it, labor is represented by that element who, by their brain or brawn, or both, makes the wheels of progress go around, and it is immaterial whether the work be performed in the field, the workshop, the store, the office, the schoolroom, the pulpit, or in any of the walks of life where progress and happiness is intended to be the result of the efforts extended.

I am much afraid that labor as at present understood, or as it is preached in certain quarters, consists solely of that element who use their brawn, and all other classes of labor is looked upon more as unnecessary afflictions. Assuming the erroneous idea that labor consists solely of that class who work with their hands is the true definition, we must and do cheerfully admit that such representative of society is due a full measure of the good things of life, and that common justice demands that he who is instrumental in such a large way in supplying that which the world must have is justly entitled to a fair share of both the luxuries and necessities of life, and we

rejoice that today labor occupies a position in the world that it is justly entitled to, and if I am not in error the dignity of labor with the hands will always be recognized by the public at large. Labor, or its representatives alone, can change public opinion from its present favorable attitude, and it is the sincere wish from all sections of society, or walks of life, that he who works with his hands will not permit himself to be misled into an attitude that is indefensible, and that only can result in disastrous results to himself and the world at large. Unfortunately there has entered into the organizations of labor (and I speak of the organizations because they assume to represent labor, and apparently are so recognized by government), a vicious and unruly class which apparently have either influenced or frightened the leaders into an attitude towards society and towards capital that is unhealthy and injurious to the entire body of labor as well as capital. When labor as represented by its leaders contends that a regularly enacted law applies to one class of our citizens, and does not apply to the man who works with his hands, his position is so vulnerable that it cannot be sustained, and when leaders take the position that regularly convicted criminals must not be punished, a situation exists that cannot but produce a feeling of antagonism on the part of all other classes to the detriment of those who assume such an attitude. Congress passed laws that were to be effective against one class of citizens or callings, and not another, and proved their cowardice in doing so upon the demand of one class. A labor autocracy is equally as objectionable as a capitalistic autocracy.

It is not my purpose to couple the more intelligently managed labor organizations with the organizations that are vicious in their attitude to society and government, but it is my opinion that leaders of the better class have been influenced to turn their attention to the radical views of the radical element, and have seriously suffered in prestige and caused great harm to be done to the nation because of their weakness, such weakness being produced by fear of losing their positions as leaders. What is the result? Radical agitation within the organization at first, and then its spread to the outside, and we have Bolshevism and anarchy openly advocated by a most influential element of the labor forces. One of the leaders of the railroad union advocates forcibly though legally, taking the railroads from those who own the property and turning the property over to the organization he represents, and unfortunately many railroad men fail to see the injustice of such a move. Another leader testifies before a senate committee that he is against God and government, and yet he is permitted to be at large instead of being confined in an insane asylum. Certain leaders profess to be ardent advocates of freedom of thought and action, yet they are so inconsistent as to advocate the policy of closed shop. They are hypocritical in one of the positions, and are intentionally attempting to continue their de-

(Continued on Page 49.)



Too Much Sunlight?

Is your factory one of those with vast glass walls where the sunlight comes streaming through with a heat and glare so intense as to cause extreme discomfort—and an actual reduction in production?

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VENTILATING WINDOW SHADES

Report of Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Adams

Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Richmond, Va., May 26.

President Hammett in his very excellent address has just outlined to you some of the problems to which we must all give intellectual attention during the coming year. He has indicated that your secretary would tell you something of the activities of your association during the past twelve months. This it is my pleasure to do and I will seek to outline to you some of the major happenings as briefly as I can.

The past year, gentlemen, has been one of steady but uneventful achievement. As President Hammett has so truly stated, it has been the lull after the storm, a breathing period during which we might get our bearings and make ready for the time of stress that is sure to come. Your officers have well utilized this period and I am pleased to report that your association has made gratifying progress along all lines, and while the record in some departments has not been so notable as in others or in previous years, this has been largely due to the force of circumstances and not on account of any lack of effort on the part of your association. This period of steady growth has been largely featured by the successful handling of various intimate problems touching our mills and while quite a few larger enterprises have been undertaken and carried through, still the year's record is conspicuously gratifying to me and I am sure it will be a source of pleasure to all of you to report that your association, gentlemen, stands today more homogeneous than ever before; there is a closer contact and sympathy among the individual members in the various States and recognition is coming to be more and more general that your association in serving the industry in every-day, as well as larger, problems as never before. Furthermore, the relationship between our national organization and the various State associations is closer and more effective of results than ever before. This is in keeping with the spirit of the enterprise—that of making our American Association the great central agency whereby the industry might efficiently and adequately express itself; a clearing house, so to speak, by means of which timely and accurate information should be at all times available; a strong central organization whereby the full force and influence of the industry might be focused on all problems arising.

This is a mission, the aim and purpose of which should merit the active co-operation of all our mills, for otherwise it cannot serve to the maximum of efficiency. It is gratifying that as recognition is being had of its work, your association is steadily forging ahead in membership. This is, after all, the concrete test of efficiency. The details of this growth will be given you by the chairman of our membership committee, but in passing permit me to state that a total of 542,064 spindles were added to our rolls during the

year just closed, which with the number previously reported aggregates a total of 11,272,852—approximately three-fourths of all the active spindles in the South. When it is considered that there are today only about one million and a half outside the zone of associational affiliation, this showing is fairly satisfactory. Forty-seven new associate members were added, giving us approximately 300 associate members. To the membership committee and its able chairman, Mr. J. P. Gossett of South Carolina, and to others who have aided your secretary in this great work, the thanks of our association are due.

Broadly speaking, gentlemen, the year just closing has been memorable in respect to several notable developments. It has witnessed many changes in corporate control of Southern mills, much additional capital being brought in; there has been a surprising advance in mill construction both new and old; the industry has experienced an era of prosperity which has enabled practically all our plants to inaugurate desirable betterments in respect to living conditions, hours of work, wages, welfare, etc., and a closer working unity has been engendered between managements and men that bids fair to result in lasting good to the entire industry.

But addressing myself to the work of our association. At the outset I big to direct your attention to the most excellent services rendered by our traffic committee under the direction of Capt. E. A. Smyth of Greenville, S. C. At the beginning of the year, on the recommendation of Captain Smyth and unanimously approved by our board of governors, our association secured the services of Mr. Geo. W. Forrester of Atlanta, Ga., to act in the capacity of manager for our Traffic Committee in the disposition of problems of general character touching rates, transportation, etc. This did not include the handling of specific matters with individual mills but only larger traffic problems affecting the entire industry. The arrangement has more than justified the most confident hopes of our association and the worth of the service already rendered has been most gratifying. I beg to suggest that you give special attention to Mr. Forrester's report which will indicate something of what has been done by our traffic committee.

As an example of this, there comes inevitably to mind the well-remembered coal crisis of last fall when the government, through the National Fuel Administration and the United States Railway Administration, issued such drastic orders, confiscating and diverting coal in transit and then devising regulations curtailing operations of industrials and making such other demands that for a time bade fair to bring about a cessation of business in the country. The manner in which your association functioned at this time will give you some idea of the nature of services rendered in other instances. Immediately with the promulgation of the order, realizing the serious-

ness of this situation our board of governors met in extraordinary session in Greenville, S. C., and after careful consideration steps were invoked whereby the order could be modified, changed and otherwise altered in order not vitally to affect our operations. A representative coal committee was appointed with Mr. R. E. Ligon of Anderson, S. C., in charge, and Mr. Geo. W. Forrester, secretary, to take up the matter with the authorities, and prosecute such steps on behalf of the industry as would most effectively safeguard the industry. As a result of this committee's very excellent work the following concessions were secured:

1. Allowed the operation of two shifts of forty-eight hours each. The original order limited the week's work to forty-eight hours only.

2. Granted the right to use fuel oil unrestricted; saw mill blocks, rubbish, etc., and later cordwood of local origin, without any limitations whatever. All of this was restricted in the original order.

3. Declared that mills on water-power or hydro-electricity could continue as formerly unrestricted.

4. The three-day-per-week schedule for industrials announced by the National Fuel Administration in Washington was ordered not applicable to industrials in the Southern territory.

5. Lastly, the general restrictions announced December 1, effective until Monday, December 15, were lifted on Friday, December 12, as the result of representations of our association, thus saving two days additional of running time.

This is but one instance that may be cited of the worth of co-operative effort. The time allotted to me is too limited for further discussion.

Reverting to more strictly associational activities, your office in Charlotte has been in heavy demand during the year, the number of inquiries being received and calls for assistance vouchsafed being gratifyingly heavy. Our members requisitioned the service of the association heavily during the summer and fall of last year to keep posted on all developments in the labor situation, and as a result I believe substantial progress was achieved in promoting better feeling in the various States between employers and employees. Numerous inquiries were received on tax problems and matter of legislation generally. Much traveling was done by your Secretary in visiting the various centers and the substantial increase in our membership was in part due to this work.

The work of the national council, the joint organization made up of seven representatives of our American and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, considering problems affecting mills, both North and South, has been moving steadily in Washington and New York and many matters are being discussed and considered at each meeting. At the recent meeting in New York, a resolution was adopted urging the members of the two associations and all consumers to

buy at least one-third of their cotton on the net-weight basis, beginning with the crop of 1920. All other great commodities, silk, wool, etc., are bought on the net-weight basis and likewise Egyptian cotton, and it is urged that the buying of cotton on the net-weight basis will bring the great cotton crop in line with the others and prove more equitable as well. The council is giving much thought just now to the establishment of a bureau of cotton growing, to act in co-operation with existing agencies, in not only producing a larger and more profitable yield of cotton but one that will prove more satisfactory in respect to handling, marketing, growing, etc. It is recognized that one of the problems of immediate future is the securing of an adequate supply of cotton and anything that can be done to promote this will be a great blessing to the industry in respect to present and future expansion.

Space does not permit of more than passing reference to the World Cotton Conference held in New Orleans last October and attended by many members of our association, your president being vice-chairman of the executive committee and your secretary executive secretary of the conference. There were delegations present from almost all of the textile manufacturing countries, save and except the Central Powers and large numbers of cotton planters and handlers of cotton as well. The general result achieved by the conference was an interchange of ideas and a possible closer contact and mutual recognition of problems common to the respective interests. It is to be hoped that a more definite and lasting good will be achieved as a result of the conference to be held in Great Britain next year.

But my time is limited and I must pass on to the financial section of my report. As our association has grown, its income has increased and its sphere of usefulness has broadened. Of course, there have been enlarged demands upon its resources, but in spite of this we have again added a substantial sum to our surplus and our association now has on certificate of deposit drawing interest a total of \$16,000, which with our other assets gave us on May 1st, a surplus account of approximately \$18,000. The association on May 1st did not owe a dollar, which will give you an idea of the very gratifying financial condition of your organization.

Our income from active members during the past year; on the basis of \$1.00 per thousand spindles for spinning mills and \$1.50 per thousand spindles for spinning and weaving mills, aggregated \$17,402.34. Income from associate and associate corporate members, \$6,690.00, or a total revenue from membership of \$24,092.34. Other revenue, including interest, etc., aggregated \$527.84, giving a total income from all sources of \$24,620.18.

Over against this total, our expenses amounted to \$18,139.62, distributed as follows:

(Continued on Page 53.)

Those Present at Richmond.

Following is a list of those who attended the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at Richmond, Va., May 25 and 26, according to the official register:

- Adams, N. C., Springstein and Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.
 Adams, T. A., Charlotte, N. C.
 Alexander, J. F., Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Altreuter, R. W., 320 Broadway, New York.
 Ames, Allen W., Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall Street, N. Y.
 Archer, A. W., Henry C. Kelly Co., 35 Worth Street, N. Y.
 Argo, Geo. R., 31 1/2 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Arnall, Robt., Hampton Cotton Mills, Hampton, Ga.
 Arnold, R., Hampton Cotton Mills, Hampton, Ga.
 Arrington, R. W., 320 Broadway, New York.
 Arrington, Jno. W., Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
 Arrington, Mrs. Jno. W., Greenville, S. C.
 Arrington, Jno. W., Jr., Union Bleaching & Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Ashworth, Robt. C., Ashworth Bros., Fall River, Mass.
 Bahnson, A. H., Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Baker, The R. & L. Co., Cleveland, O.
 Baldwin, C. C., Woodward Baldwin Co., 45 Worth Street, N. Y.
 Barker, H. R., O. S. Hanes & Bro., Fall River, Mass.
 Barnwell, R. E., Lockwood, Greene & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Beattie, S. M., Piedmont Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Beattie, W. E., Treas., Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Bennett, C. Randolph, Amer. Wool & Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.
 Buck, Robert E., Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 Blyth, T. Ashby, Ricks & Blyth, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bowe, Robt. F., Hunter Mfg. & Com. Co., New York.
 Bowe, Mrs. Robt. F., New York City.
 Boyd, Geo. D., American Supply Co., Richmond, Va.
 Boyd, S. H., The Boyd Tax Service Corp., 940 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 Bradley, Joseph J., Agt., Merrimack Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.
 Bradley, W. E., The Riddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Branch, M. C., Pres., Victor Monaghan Mills, Richmond, Va.
 Branson, F. L., Consolidated Textile Corp., Greensboro, N. C.
 Brown, 3rd, T. Wistar, Schell, Longstreet & Co., 230 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brower, E. W., J. Spencer Turner Co., 56 Worth Street, N. Y.
 Bryant, C. B., Charlotte, N. C.
 Bunn, Turner B., Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.
 Burgess, C. A., American Moistening Co., 811 Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
 Burnett, Chas. R., First National Bank, Richmond, Va.
 Burts, S. A., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Callaway, Cason, Jr., Treas., Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
 Campbell, L. W., Campbell Mfg. Co., Barre Plains, Mass.
 Cannon, J. W., Wiscasset Mills, Concord, N. C.
 Cannon, C. A., Cannon Mfg. Co., Kansas, N. C.
 Carroll, V. E., Textile World Journal, New York.
 Carr, A. H., Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.
 Carrick, D. A., Boston, Mass.
 Carter, Geo. D., Taylor Instrument Co., 426 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 Carter, G. N., I. B. Williams & Sons, Dover, N. H.
 Cash, E. R., Cash Mills, Gaffney, S. C.
 Cathcart, W. R., Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
 Causey, C. W., Treas., Pomona Mills, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
 Chappell, E. H. & B. American Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Church, M. L., Catlin & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Clapp, Edwin M., General Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Clark, Thorne, Anderson Mills, Lincoln, N. C.
 Clapper, Samuel M. D., Franklin D'Olier & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cocke, N. A., Sothern Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Coker, C. W., Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
 Coles, E. P., General Electric Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Collins, J. D., Standard Conveyor Co., 927 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
 Coltrell, B. S., Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Comings, Frank B., Vi-Pres. and Treas., American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass.
 Connor, T. E., Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass.
 Conway, John F., E. F. Drew & Co., New York.
 Cook, B. C., Bonner & Barnwell, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 Cooper, D. Y., Pres., Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.
 Coper, S. P., Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.
 Corelly, E. E., 1201 Broadway, N. Y.
 Corley, Clifton, Vardry Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Cramer, Stuart W., Charlotte, N. C.
 Crowell, Fred B., Edward H. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Culberson, Jr., A., Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Cureton, Geo. W., Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Dabbs, John L., Southern Mgr. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Dall, Chas. Whitney, Watts, Stebbins Co., New York City.
 Daniell, D. W., Clemson College, S. C.
 Dantzler, J. C., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
 Davis, Frank M., Merchants Journal & Commerce, Richmond, Va.
 Davis, Rogers W., Southern Agt., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Deal, C. J., Linn & Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C.
 Deans, A. B., Wilson Cotton Mills Co., Wilson, N. C.
 Dean, Geo. A., A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Dickson, L. C., Cotton Yarns, Charlotte, N. C.
 Dickerson, Fred, H. & H. American Machine Co., Rockingham, N. C.
 Diggle, S. L., Textile Yarn Agency, Charlotte, N. C.
 Dillmore, Earl R., George E. Kennedy, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dixon, A. M., Supt., Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Dixon, Jr., Ezra, Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.
 Doggett, C. S., Clemson College, S. C.
 Dorsey, J. W., Woodward Baldwin & Co., New York.
 Dow, Geo. K., Watts Stebbins & Co., 44 Leonard St., N. Y.
 Drake, Stoney, Drake Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Draper, Arthur J., Charlotte, N. C.
 Draper, E. O., Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Milford, Mass.
 Dunn, D. C., The Stafford Co., Reading, Mass.
 DuPre, W. E., Vardry Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Dwelle, E. C., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Dwelle, H. C., Phenix Mills Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Escott, Albert E., Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.
 Eddy, Jesse P., Tillinghast, Stiles & Co., Providence, R. I.
 Elfrd, Miss Essie, Lexington, S. C.
 Erwin, J. L., Erwin Yarn Agency, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fairly, Jr., A. M., Edward S. Reid Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Falsley, A. M., Laurinburg, N. C.
 Fant, J. Roy, Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
 Ferguson, Alfred L., Consolidated Textile Corp., Greenwich, Conn.
 Fish, Geo., Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.
 Florsheim, H. A., Sales Mngr., Gray-Separk Mills, 131 E. 23rd Street, N. Y.
 Floyd, W. A., Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Forster, F. E., Draper Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.
 Fortune, Wm. J., National Shawmut Bank, Richmond, Va.
 Fox, Vincent, General Chemical Co., 25 Brooro Street, N. Y.
 Eraker, Geo. W., National City Bank, New York.
 Fraser, Alexander M., Diamond State Fibre Co., 211 Palmetto Bldg., Greenville, S. C.
 French, W. E., Sales Mngr., Standard Conveyor Co., 227 Fulton St., N. Y.
 Gaffney, H. F., Sou. Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
 Gamewell, J. M., Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.
 Gayle, Walter W., Saco-Lowell Shops, Greenville, S. C.
 Geer, B. E., Judson, Easley & Alice Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Gilbert, J. B., Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
 Glenn, R. W., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Glynn, Martin P., Cannon Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Goldey, F. K., Paulson, Linkrum & Co., New York.
 Goodman, R. W., Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.
 Goodwin, Walt. S., 300 Park Ave., Orange, N. J.
 Gore, Claud, Marlboro Cotton Mills, Rockingham, N. C.
 Gossett, B. B., Pres. & Treas., Riverside Mfg. Co., Anderson, S. C.
 Gossett, J. P., Pres. & Treas., Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.
 Graham, Allen J., Treas., Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Green, L. E., DuPont Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Greer, Jas. A., Sec and Treas., Lov-ingood Co., 14 Walker St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Gregory, A. W., 467 Broadway, N. Y.
 Gregory, J. G., Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, Elizabeth City, N. C.
 Griffin, A. McI., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Guill, M. F., American Moistening Co., 811 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
 Gulley, Charles G., Clayton Cotton Mills, Clayton, N. C.
 Gunter, C. W., Coker Cotton Sales Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Hale, Thomas, Jr., New York Cotton Exchange, New York.
 Hammett, Jas. D., Pres. & Treas., Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Hammett, L. O., Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.
 Hamrick, W. P., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Hanes, P. H., Jr., P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Harris, Henry H., with E. S. Reid, Charlotte, N. C.
 Harris, R. L., Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.
 Harris, R. M., Hampton Cotton Mills, Hampton, Ga.
 Haslam, Geo. P., Coosa Mfg. Co., Piedmont, Ala.
 Hayes, Charles, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hayes, Jr., Jas. A., Jas. E. Mitchell Co., 122 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Haynes, Chas. H., Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.
 Henry, R. E., Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Heywood, Philip B., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
 Hill, Julian H., National State & City Bank, Richmond, Va.
 Hinton, Ernest L., Liberty Cotton Mill Co., Clayton, N. C.
 Hobbs, C. E., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hoch, Wm. H., Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
 Holt, Jr., W. E., Wennonah Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C.

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 Hubbard, R. B., McIntosh Mills, Newnan, Ga.
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 Jackson, Fred, Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Jackson, H. W., Virginia Trust Co., Richmond, Va.
 Jameson, Philip L., J. B. Jameson, Boston.
 Jeffress, Robt. W., King Cotton Mills Corp., Richmond, Va.
 Jennings, H. B., Union-Buffalo Mills Co., Union, S. C.
 Jewell, D. A., Crystal Springs Bleachery Co., Chicamauga, Ga.
 Johnson, W. E., Tallassee Mills, Tallassee, Ala.
 Johnson, Allen F., Greensboro, N. C.
 Johnson, N. F., Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Assoc., Richmond, Va.
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 Law, Jno. A., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Ledyard, J. H., Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.
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 Leonard, Geo. E., Langley, Aiken, Seminole and Anderson Mills, 77 Worth St., New York City.
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 Linkroum, L. C., Paulson, Linkroum & Co., New York.
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 Long, Alex., Pres. & Treas., Aragon Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Long, J. A., Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.
 Loomis, Lownes, 345 Broadway, New York.
 Lowe, I. C., American Processing Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Lowe, Stephen A., S. C. Lowe Supply Co., New Bedford, Mass.
 Lownsbury, W. H., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lucas, E. R., Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.
 McBee, Wm. B., Blackstone Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Providence, R. I.
 McBee, Luther M., Jr., Greenville, S. C.
 McCampbell, Bryant, Converse & Co., 88 Worth St., New York.
 McCamphen, Leavelle, Consolidated Textile Corp., 88 Worth St., N. Y.
 McCausland, R. E., Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.

McCollum, W. G., Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Spray, N. C.
 McIntyre, Dana A., Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 McLellan, A. W., Alden Mills, New Orleans, La.
 McNab, Allan, Genl. Mngr., Mt. Vernon Woodbury Mills, Baltimore, Md.
 McMurray, C. W., Double Shoals Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.
 Mackay, David L., Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Mincher, Winthrop, Franklin D'Oiler Co., New York.
 Moore, J. A., Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
 Moeller, Wm. H., C. H. Pope & Co., Inc., 87 Worth St., N. Y.
 Mondius, J. A., American Wool & Cot. Reporter, Boston, Mass.
 Montgomery, V. M., Pacolet Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Moore, R. C., Rhodhiss Mills Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Moore, J. R., Alexander Mfg. Co.,



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President American Cotton Manufacturers Association

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 Marshall, Hunter, Sec. N. C. Cotton Mfg. Assoc., Charlotte, N. C.
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 Matthews, H. E., Morse Chain Co., 404 Commercial Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
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 Mauney, D. H., Long Shoals Cotton Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.
 Mayer, H. G., Charlotte, N. C.
 Meyers, C. L., 880 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mitchell, J. J., Cotton Yarns, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Menefee, Chas. E., Bellwill Cotton Mills, Wilmington, N. C.
 Mills, L. N., Bloomfield Mfg. Co., Statesville, N. C.
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 Moore, H. W., Thrift Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Moore, Warner, Puritan Mills Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
 Moorman, H. L., Lynchburg Cotton Mills, Lynchburg, Va.
 Morgan, J. H., Amer. Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Morgan, Clinton J., Greenville, S. C.
 Morse, E. R., Morse Chain Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Morrow, Harry, Jos. Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Muller, L. P., L. P. Muller & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Myers, Edwin S., The Refinite Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Nagle, Frank L., Textile World Journal, Boston, Mass.
 Nicholson, Emslie, Treas., Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
 Nelson, Jr., J. L., Lenor, N. C.
 Noone, W. R., W. R. Noone Co., Bos-

ton, Mass.
 Norris, T. M., Norris Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Oliphant, A. D., Textile World Journal, Greenville, S. C.
 Orr, M. P., Inverness Mills, Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Patterson, S. F., Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
 Palmer, J. S., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Palmer, L. K., Rice Mill White, Birmingham, Ala.
 Patterson, Jno. L., Richmond, Va.
 Patton, W. F., Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va.
 Pease, J. N., Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Peck, Thomas D., Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C.
 Pennal, E. C., 54 Worth St., N. Y.
 Perry, H. M., Detroit Graphite Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Pharr, Edgar W., Charlotte, N. C.
 Pitts, R. B., Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Pitts, L. D., Blue Buckle Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Plonk, J. C., Hickory, N. C.
 Plowman, C. M., C. M. Plowman & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Potter, E. M., S. K. F. Industries, Realty Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
 Porcher, Wm. H., Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.
 Prankard, W. S., Converse & Co., 88 Worth St., N. Y.
 Prescott, Sherburne, Consolidated Textile Corp., 41 Thomas St., N. Y.
 Price, Theo. H., Commerce & Finance, 65 Broadway, N. Y.
 Pritchett, R. H., Blue Buckle Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Pritchett, Geo. W., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Quinlan, J. H., Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.
 Rakestraw, Ferd A., Hyde & Rakestraw Co., Philadelphia.
 Randolph, A. L., Du Pont Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Rankin, John C., Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.
 Rau, Albert, Cotton Yarns, N. Y.
 Ray, R. R., Treas., McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.
 Rees, Ernest, Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.
 Refinite Co., 530 Farman Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
 Reid, E. S., Cotton Yarns, Charlotte, N. C.
 Reid, Edward S., Jr., with E. S. Reid, Charlotte, N. C.
 Reinhardt, R. J., Elm Grove Cotton Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.
 Remington, H. M., 113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rennie, T. H., Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.
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 Reynolds, Wm., Texas Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Rider, E. G., Globe Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Risley, E. E., National Bank of Commerce, New York.
 Robbins, F. L., Pocahontas Cotton Mills, Petersburg, Va.
 Roberts, H. S., Lockwood, Greene & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Roberts, Malcolm, J. H. Lane & Co., New York.
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 Robertson, C. H., Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.
 Roberts, Scott, Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala.
 Roddey, Jr., W. J., Victoria Cotton

- Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Rodman, Miss Pearl, Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill, Waxhaw, N. C.
 Rooke, Wm. J., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Russell, H. S., Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va.
 Roundtree, J. A., Texas Cotton Mill, McKinney, Tex.
 Rudisill, C. A., Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
 Rupprecht, F. K., Consolidated Textile Corp., New York.
 Ryland, S. P., First National Bank, Richmond, Va.
 Sails, Frederick, Hopedale Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Sanders, M. C., Bradford Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Sands, C. J., American National Richmond, Va.
 Schell, Chas. S., Schell, Longstreet Co., Philadelphia.
 Scott, John F., Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.
 Scott, Albert L., Lockwood, Greene & Co., 60 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
 Separk, J. H., Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Seydel, Hermann, Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
 Shepard, W. M., Vi-Pres., Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.
 Shaefer, F. C., American Moistening Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Shuford, A. Alex., Hickory Mills, Hickory, N. C.
 Shuford, J. O., John Rudisill Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.
 Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
 Sloan, J. Lee, Linden & Delburg Mills, Davidson, N. C.
 Smith, Milton, Jones & Laughlin, Greenville, S. C.
 Smith, Albert G., Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
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 Smith, Hampton, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
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 Smith, Robt. P., Smith Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Steel, Phil S., Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
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 Taylor, Z. V., P. & N. Ry., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thatcher, H. S., Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Thomas, S. C., Seydel Mfg. Co., Spartanburg S. C.
 Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thorpe, J. Henry, U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R. I.
 Thomas, Mrs. Ethel, The Shuttle, LaGrange, Ga.
 Thomas, Richard D., Jos. Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomason, E. P. & N. Ry., Charlotte, N. C.
 Towers, D. D., Supt., Mt. Vernon-Woodbery Mills, Baltimore, Md.
 Tift, T. W., Piedmont Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
 Torrence, Frost., Ozark Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Tracey, John N., Riddle Co., 308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Tritle, B. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Tyson, L. D., Pres., Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Valentine, J. W., The Farish Co., 110 Worth St., N. Y.
 Vann, A. H., Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.
 Van Zandt, Harold, Corn Products Refining Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Valvoline Oil Co., 400 N. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Walton, Frank L., J. Spencer Turner Co., New York City.
 Warren, Roger S., Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va.
 Washburn, A. H., Piedmont Commission Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Waterman, Wm. L., Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Watkins, T. Frank, Anderson, S. C.
 Watts, Ridley, Watts-Stebbins & Co., 44-46 Leonard St., New York.
 Wattles, A. T., L. R. Wattles & Co., Canton Mass.
 Webb, T. H., Locks Mills, Concord, N. C.
 Wellington, C. F., Amer. Wool & Cot. Reporter, Boston, Mass.
 West, A. S., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I.
 Wentworth, Philip C., National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 Whitaker, J. D., 185 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
 White, J. O., Prest. Modena Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 White, John R., Corn Products Refining Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Wier, J. Stuart, Cotton Yarn Broker, Charlotte, N. C.
 Wilde, Fred A., International Moistening Co., Boston, Mass.
 Wilkins, C. E., Goldsboro, N. C.
 Wilkinson, W. C., Thrift Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Willard, W. H., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Williams, D. C., Williams Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.
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 Winchester, Wm. E., Whitney Mfg. Co., 79 Leonard St., N. Y.
 Wood, W. H., American Trust Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Woodside, E. F., Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Woodside, B. P., Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Woodside, J. David, Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, S. C.
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 Wright, Geo. M., Banna Mfg. Co., Goldville, S. C.
 Wylie, W. H., Jr., Grompton & Knowles Loom Works, Charlotte, N. C.

Those Present at Spartanburg.

Below is given a partial list of those present at the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Spartanburg, May 21 and 22. Many more than listed attended this meeting but did not register.

Alexander, W. J., Dresden Mill, Lumberton, N. C.
 Andrews, Isaac, President and Treasurer, Andrews Loom, Reed and Harness Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Armfield, R. H., Overseer Carding, White Oak Cotton Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Arnold, L. L., Editor Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Badger, J. N., Supt., Dunecan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Bangle, Thos. S., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Bates, H. E., Supt., Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.
 Bates, H. E., Supt., Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.
 Baxter, Geo. W., Overseer Carding, Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Cedartown Cot. and Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.
 Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bennett, S. D., Supt., Efrd Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Bennett, C. Randolph, Managing Director, American Wool & Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Black, W. A., Supt., Beaumont, Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Boyd, H. H., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Brannon, V. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.
 Bridger, N. B., Carder, Chadwick-Hoskins No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.
 Briggs, A. F., Supt., Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.
 Brigman, C. C., Gen. Overseer Spinning, Lancaster, S. C.
 Brown, J. G., Overseer Weaving, Lancaster, S. C.
 Brown, J. G., Overseer Weaving, Lancaster, S. C.
 Brown, J. W., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Brown, L. L., Asst. Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
 Buice, W. E., Spinner, Drayton, S. C.
 Buice, J. D., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.
 Buck, R. E., Southern Manager, Arnold Hoffman Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Bullington, A. F., Overseer Carding, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Trough, S. C.
 Bunton, L. O., Supt., Belbro Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 Callas, Claude, Spinner, Courtney Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.
 Cannon, J. M., Supt., Simpsonville, S. C.
 Clark, David, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Clark, P. F., Lancaster, S. C.
 Clarke, C. C., Salesman, Seydel Mfg Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Clisby, M. B., Carding, Newberry Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C.
 Carter, J. P., Supt., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
 Carter, A. B., Southern Agt., Victor Ring Traveler Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Cobb, W. W., Spinning, Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C.
 Cobb, F. G., Supt., Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Cole, H. C., Supt., Erecting Department, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Corley, Clifton, Mgr., Corley Mills, Cumberland, N. C.
 Covington, I. B., Supt., Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
 Compton, R. J., Spinner, Arkwright, S. C.
 Copeland, H. P., Carder, Camperdown Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Cottingham, A. H., Gen. Mgr., Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Crocker, T. N., Clinton, S. C.
 Cromer, J. S., Andrews Reed & Ha&ness Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Curry, L. T., Overseer of Weaving, Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Cureton, Geo. W., Sales Agent, Detroit Paint Co., 213 Manley St., Greenville, S. C.
 Davis, J. M., Supt., Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.
 Davis, W. F., Supt., Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 G. W. Dennis, Weaver, Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
 Dean, G. A., Representative, Staley Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Digby, T. J., Jr., Overseer Weaving, Simpsonville, S. C.
 Dilling, Marshall, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Dobbins, B. J., Supt., Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.
 Doggett, C. S., Director and Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, Clemson College, S. C.
 Dorn, J. L., Supt., Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Dunn, D. C., Salesman, Stafford Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Edwards, J. O., Genl. Overseer Carding, Lancaster, S. C.
 Ellis, A. L., Overseer Spinning, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
 Engle, J. W., Carder and Spinner, Zebulon Hosiery Mill, Zebulon, N. C.
 Escott, A. E., Editor, Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.
 Esty, N. F., Montgomery & Crawford Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Epps, J. O., Night Supt., Pinkney Mills and Rankin Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Efters, K. C., Supt., Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C.
 Ezell, W. F., Overseer of Weaving, Glen-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.
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Ferguson, R. E., Asst. Supt., Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Fields, Jas. E., Carder, Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
 Gault, C. J., Overseer Spinning, Chadwick-Hoskins No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.
 Gibson, L. B., Supt., Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.
 Gibson, W. A., Jr., Supt., Union Buffalo Mill, Union, S. C.
 Goodroe, C. H., Supt., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Grant, R. T., Southern Representative, United Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Graves, B. M., Prest., Southern Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Greene, J. T., Master Machanic, Dunecan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Greer, W. W., Overseer Weaving, Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Greer, Jas. A., Lovingood Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Grimes, M. B., Supt., Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Guilett, A. M., Prest.-Treas., Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Hale, J. M., Spinner, Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga.
 Hallett, H. K., Supt., Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Hames, W. H., Carder, Woodside Cotton Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Hamilton, A. M., Supt., Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.
 Hamrick, G. A., Carder and Spinner, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Harris, C. R., Night Supt., Lancaster, S. C.
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 Hawkins, J. M., Overseer Spinning, Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Hawkins, P. C., Weaving, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.
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 Mangum, Z. H., Supt., Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.
 Martin, L. C., Overseer Carding, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
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 Mitchell, J. B., Overseer Weaving, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
 Mitchell, Edgar, Lanett Cotton Mill, Milrow, Albert, Gastonia, N. C.
 West Point, Ga.
 Moreland, R. C., Overseer Spinning, White Oak Cotton Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Moseley, H. W., Cloth Room Overseer, Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Myers, V. E., Overseer Cloth Room, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 MacAulay, John D., Coosa Mfg. Co., Piedmont, Ala.
 McCall, Chas. F., Spinner, Union Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.
 McCaughrin, S. J., Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.
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 ghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
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imity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
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 Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
 Sorrells, J. A., Gainesville Cot. Mill,
 Gainesville, S. C.
 Stevens, A. P., Master Mechanic,
 Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg,
 S. C.
 Stevenson, T. B., Genl. Supt., Hen-
 rietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
 Still, W. J., Lancaster, S. C.
 Stone, M. G., Pacolet Mfg. Co., Paco-
 let, S. C.
 Strickland, C. H., Supt., Belton Mills,
 Belton, S. C.
 Stumberg, B. G., Asst. Supt., Shaw-
 mut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
 Summey, S. A., Supt., Alexander
 Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Sweeney, R. P., Mgr. Buffalo Mills,
 Buffalo, S. C.
 Sibley, W. C., Chesnee Mills, Ches-
 nee, S. C.
 Taylor, C. D., National Ring Traveler
 Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Teal, W. P., Overseer Weaving,
 Oconee Mills Co., Westminster,
 S. C.
 Terrell, E. A., Pres. and Treas., Ter-
 rell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomas, C. P., Overseer Carding,
 Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.
 Thomason, J. V., Fayetteville, N. C.

Thomason, L. W., So. Agt., N. Y. and
 N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thompson, S. L., Cliffside Mills,
 Cliffside, N. C.
 Thompson, J. E., Cloth Room, Expo-
 sition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
 Upchurch, C. L., Atlanta Textile Ma-
 chinery Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Veal, W. W., Weaver, Arcadia Mill,
 Arcadia, S. C.
 Wade, R. L., Cliffside Mill, Cliffside,
 N. C.
 Waits, E. G., Carding, Newberry,
 S. C.
 Whitehead, O. J., Master Mechanic,
 Lancaster, S. C.
 White, E. L. M., National Cotton
 Mill, Lumberton, N. C.
 Whitmire, J. D., Carder, Mills Mill,
 Greenville, S. C.
 Whitt, Joe D., Proximity Mfg. Co.,
 Greensboro, N. C.
 Wilkerson, S. P., Overseer Roller
 Shop, Pacific Mills, Columbia,
 S. C.
 J. R. Wilkins, Overseer Weaving,
 Pacolet Mill No. 5, Pacolet, S. C.
 Williams, W. D., Supt., Chadwick-
 Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.
 Williams, W. B., Overseer Weaving,
 American Spinning Co., Greenville,
 S. C.
 Williams, W. N., Lincolnton, N. C.
 Wilson, O. E., Overseer Carding,
 Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.
 Wiseman, S., Supt., Enterprise Mfg.
 Co., Enterprise, Ga.
 Woolley, J. M., Southern Textile
 Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Wylie, R. O., Overseer Weaving,
 Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
 Young, W. R., Carder, Brandon Mills,
 Greenville, S. C.

English Deliveries of Cotton Goods Better Than American Mills

New Orleans.—It is interesting to note the arrival in New Orleans on May 10 of a quantity of English zephyr gingham, madras and long-cloth which were purchased by Barnum & Gemmel of the D. H. Holmes Co., of New Orleans, in England, on March 4 and arrived on the date already mentioned. It is equally as interesting to note that goods purchased of American firms as long as six months ago have not even been shipped, or if shipped are tied up in the freight and express congestion in New York or some other point.

The longcloth received from England is 42 inches wide and is said to be superior in quality to the American longcloth which is 36 inches wide and retails for 65 cents. The English longcloth retails for 95 cents.

Transmission Engineer For Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

Mr. D. Gleisen, manager, industrial bearings division, Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, has appointed Mr. W. F. Myer to be directing transmission engineer, effective at once. In his new position Mr. Myer will be responsible for the sale of Hyatt line shaft roller bearings, and as he has been doing field work with the Hyatt agents throughout the country for over two years he is well qualified to effectively handle this work.

NEW AND SECOND HAND TEXTILE MACHINERY

General line of machine-shop and wood-
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 road machinery, locomotive engines,
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Without Shutting Down To Change Over

Showing an alley of Spinning Frames in a cotton mill running by belt drives while some are being changed over to individual motor drives with Morse Rocker Joint Chains encased in pressed steel chain-cases (similar to insert at upper right corner.)

No Re-setting or Altering of Frame Required

Note the free passage allowed between machines in this mill with wide aisle. By the use of this special motor bracket, it is possible to put in this individual motor equipment either with 5 H. P. or 7½ H. P. motors where the frames are spaced as close as 36¼ inches.



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**Largest Manufacturer of
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NEW YORK CITY 50 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA. Westinghouse Building



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Monadnock Building
ATLANTA, GA. Earl F. Scott, M. E., 702 Candler Bldg.
CANADA Jones & Glassco, Reg'd, Montreal, St. Nicholas
Bldg. Toronto, Traders' Bank Building.
KANSAS CITY, MO. Morse Engineering Co., R. A. Long Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., 413 Third St. S.
ST. LOUIS, MO. Morse Engineering Co., Chemical Bldg.
BALTIMORE, MD. E. R. Morse, Mgr., 1402 Lexington Bldg.

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Report of Committee on Education.

By Mr. Alex. Long of Rock Hill, S. C. Gentlemen:

As chairman of your Committee on Education, I beg leave to make the following report:

The problem of education, as it relates to textile communities, in the judgment of your committee, is one of fundamental importance. I need not dwell upon the subject, for its merit is manifest. As it concerns us however, it is growing more and more vital daily. The task of securing competent overseers and superintendents, of improving the quality of our labor and thereby increasing and bettering production, is one of such intimate concern to all of us, that the mere mention is all that is necessary to enlist your interest. And if we are to meet competition and improve and diversify our output as the industry develops and grows, the problem of obtaining competent and alert bosses and superintendents is of the very first importance. Only those manufacturers who have experienced difficulty along this line can appreciate the full truth of the statement.

Your committee therefore, has felt it to be their duty to canvas the situation, take note of existing factors and agencies and offer every encouragement and assistance wherever worthy work is being accomplished, and then to outline and recommend to the members of this association some steps we believe might well be taken to bring about the end desired. Your committee has met and counseled together, and with the assistance of experts called in, is prepared to submit some preliminary recommendations which will be given later in this report.

Generally speaking, education may be classified as general and special. General education is the ordinary graded or common school type, such as is found in all centers and communities. Special education is designed for a specific end and purpose, and in this sort your committee has given particular concern. It is sometimes, and can be designed as vocational education. Your committee fully realizes and appreciated that a common school education should come first. It is the foundation, the bed-rock, so to speak. Further, that it is highly important that our mills see to it and do everything in their power to provide just as good schools as possible. Employ good teachers, provide proper facilities and work closely in touch with the city and county authorities in obtaining the best schools to be had. Education is indeed a panacea for many of the ills to which the body politic is heir.

Having established a foundation, then comes vocational training. There are various forms of this special training. Part-time classes is one form, strictly textile courses is another; night schools offer splendid opportunities for getting a good start towards it. Many of our mills have instituted such schools for the benefit of those who cannot attend day schools, and this effort is to be highly commended.

As is well known, there are several good textile schools in the South within reach of those who would

like to obtain special training to enable them to fill responsible positions in our mills. One of these is at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and another, I understand, is underway in Charlotte. In addition, various States have textile courses available at State institutions, such as at Clemson in South Carolina, the Agricultural and Mechanical College in North Carolina, the Schools of Technology in Georgia and Alabama and elsewhere. These two classes of institutions however, are operated on entirely different plans.

The Spartanburg institution, as an example of the first class, is managed on the part time plan, so arranged that the student works his way through the course. Clemson College, as an example of the second, is a State institution and requires a limited amount of money to complete the textile course. The same is true in North Carolina at the State A. & E. College, and likewise of the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta. Quite a number of successful superintendents of our mills are graduates of these schools.

At a recent meeting of your committee in Spartanburg, Prof. Chas. S. Doggett of Clemson met with us and explained the two years' course which that institution is offering in its textile department. The cost is moderate, amounting to about \$300 per year, without the \$40 tuition charge, which includes uniforms, board, etc. Prof. Doggett stated that this course could be carried with as few as twenty students, but he would desire at least sixty and better still, two hundred.

Your committee would recommend that in addition to aiding the common or graded schools in each local community, that each member of this Association provide one or more students for the textile department of the respective State institutions, assisting them financially if necessary, or in any other way possible.

Further, it is to be remembered that the United States Government is doing valuable work in this direction in the way of vocational education. At Clemson, where the requirements are met, half of the expense is borne by the Government and the other half can be assumed by the mill. This will be a great help and should put this course in textile training within the reach of many young people in our mills. Prof. Doggett advised your committee that there are fifty-eight vocational classes conducted in the cotton mills of South Carolina this year—besides a large number in North Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States as well. Our manufacturers should investigate these matters on their own behalf and give an increasing attention to this vital subject.

Summarizing, your committee would recommend that,

1. That each and every manufacturer make it his task during the coming year to investigate carefully the educational situation in his own community and see to it that only efficient and earnest instructors are employed therein, reinforcing salaries where needed and providing modern and up-to-date equipment.
2. That night classes be instituted

wherever the need appears manifest.

3. Canvass among your young people and arrange to send one or more each year to special schools, such as that at Spartanburg, or to the State institutions, as at Clemson, Raleigh, Atlanta, Auburn, etc.

made as to what the Federal Bureau for Vocational Education is doing and seek to put yourself in touch with this forward-looking work.

5. That you make it your watchword "better schools for 1920-1921."

Submitted for the committee,
Alex Long, Chairman.

Resolutions Adopted by American Cotton Manufacturers Association.**Resolution**

Whereas, we recognize that problems of transportation are fundamental, and that upon the efficiency of our railroads depends largely the progress of our nation toward reconstruction and the maintenance of industrial prosperity; and,

Whereas, owing to the exigencies of the world war, it became necessary to subordinate the normal demands of the transportation lines for equipment and extensions in the interest of the production of necessary materials with which to perform our part in the great conflict through which we have just passed; and,

Whereas, for lack of credit for the same period, and owing to the unfortunate experiment of government control and operation of the railroad systems of this country, a minimum of capital has been available for the railroads for the purchase of equipment, extension of lines, construction of port and terminal facilities, etc., with the result that the transportation facilities of the country are wholly inadequate to the present needs of the country; and,

Whereas, through the normal development of our country, freight traffic actually handled by the railroads in the last four years has increased approximately 45%; and,

Whereas, the present stringency in the money market is largely attributable to the inability of the transportation lines to move promptly basic commodities, making it impossible for buyer and seller to liquidate sales and purchases with reasonable expedition; and,

Whereas, based upon the above consideration, we believe that the industrial, agricultural and commercial life of our country is again threatened with disaster unless a speedy remedy is found for the present distressing transportation congestion; and,

Whereas, the carriers in the Southern Classification Territory have made application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase of freight revenues of approximately 31%; and,

Whereas, we believe that justice to the railroads and the interests of all the people demand prompt consideration of their application;

Therefore, be it resolved, by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in convention assembled in the City of Richmond on this the 26th day of May, 1920, that the Interstate Commerce Commission be and is hereby earnestly requested

and urged to grant, with as little delay as possible, the increase in freight rates asked for by the carriers in the Southern Classification Territory in their formal application made to the Interstate Commerce Commission under date of May 3rd, 1920; and,

Be it Resolved further, That we pledge the railroads our support and co-operation in every reasonable rule or regulation that may be promulgated looking toward efficiency of operation and maximum use of equipment; and that we urge the members of our Association to use every reasonable endeavor to assist the railroads in meeting, as far as possible, transportation demands.

Resolution

Whereas, we believe that so far as the industrial corporations are concerned, any proposal of Congress contemplating retroactive taxation overlooks the vital fact that under the stimulus of normal demands for the increased production, for which the federal government has been mainly responsible, industrial earnings are no longer existing in the form of liquid assets, but have been largely converted into fixed investments for purposes of increased production; and,

Whereas, by common consent, increased production of essential commodities has been held out and urged as one means of reducing the burden of the high level of prices; and,

Whereas, we believe that the imposition of any retroactive tax, added to the federal taxes now required of the industries under already existing laws, would necessitate on the part of the corporations heavy borrowings, and, in many instances, forced liquidation, and consequently, further disturb the already strained credit of the country.

Be it Resolved, That we condemn as wrong in principle and harmful in practice any law which demands from corporations or individuals the payment of additional taxes from resources or earnings which corporations or individuals had a right to feel, after paying all taxes demanded under existing laws, belonged to them, and that they were at liberty to project their plans for distributions or extensions accordingly.

Resolution

Resolved, That we affirm the principle of a reasonable and just federal tariff law which will furnish alike protection against foreign aggression to the industries of our country and to the thousands of employees of industry.

Resolution

Resolved, That this Association go on record as objecting to and advising against the continuance of the present method of federal taxation, particularly the excess profit tax, which is needlessly complicated, expensive to collect, and encourages waste, extravagance and inflation of prices of all commodities and is a menace to thrift and capital necessary for further industrial development.

Resolution

Whereas, education, including religious instruction, is essential to the well-being and happiness of any people; and,

(Continued on Page 47.)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1920

The Spartanburg Meeting.

The Spartanburg meeting of the Southern Textile Association was a success both from the standpoint of attendance and from the interest shown in the program.

There were many who claimed that the attendance was the largest in the history of the Association, but we do not believe that it quite equalled that of the meeting in Charlotte last fall.

The program was unusually good and too much praise can not be given to the ladies and men of Spartanburg for their hospitality and lavish entertainment.

We believe that the members would have preferred a little more of those amusement features that were so much enjoyed at Charlotte if time could have been found for them. The meeting was to some extent a holiday to men who work hard six days in the week throughout the year and they like a little fun along with the more serious features of the meeting.

The first session was called to order by W. A. Black, superintendent of the Beaumont Mills, in the assembly room of the Cleveland Hotel at 11 o'clock Friday morning with the room filled to overflowing.

The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. H. N. Snyder, president of Wofford College, in a semi-humorous vein that greatly pleased the convention and a very happy response was made by Gordon A.

Johnstone, manager of the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

Mr. Black then introduced the president of the Association, F. Gordon Cobb, of Lancaster, S. C., who delivered a thoughtful address dealing with the problems of the Southern Textile Association.

Marshall Dilling of Gastonia, N. C., chairman of the Carders Division, read a paper reviewing his report of last October and incorporating information that had been gathered from questionnaires since that time.

Carl R. Harris of Lancaster, S. C., chairman of the Spinners Division, read a very interesting paper giving the result of the completion of data from the questionnaires on spinning.

The meeting then adjourned and the members of the Association were the guests of Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce at a very elaborate buffet lunch. Not only was the food well prepared but the ladies and men of Spartanburg seem to take a special delight in serving the members and in showing the courtesies.

After the buffet lunch automobiles were provided by the citizens of Spartanburg to carry members of the Association to the Model Mill of the Southern Textile Institute and later to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute at Cedar Springs, S. C.

At the Model Mill addresses were made by D. E. Camack, president of the Southern Textile Institute, and

Mr. Deal, secretary and treasurer of the mill.

After the address an hour was spent in an interesting examination of the mill with students at every machine to give information. The Model Mill has an unusually attractive building built of reinforced concrete and with special arrangement to give a profusion of day light.

The machinery was all of the latest and most improved models and practically every textile machinery shop was represented.

The mill is so designed as to permit the students to operate as a complete mill but being designed primarily for instruction purposes it can not be efficiently operated upon any one product and we doubt therefore if it can ever be made a paying proposition from a business standpoint. It will, however, pay well from the standpoint of producing highly skilled young men for the cotton mills of the South.

From the Model Mill they were driven to Cedar Springs, S. C., where a wonderful and very interesting exhibit was given by the children at the Dead, Dumb and Blind Institute.

Friday night at 8:30 the Association was entertained at a smoker at the Chamber of Commerce at which cigars and light refreshments were served and the hospitality of Spartanburg again demonstrated.

Interesting addresses were delivered by D. E. Camack and W. V. Martin of Spartanburg, S. C., and afterwards the smoker was turned into a dance.

Saturday Morning.

The Saturday morning session was called to order in the assembly room of the Cleveland Hotel at 10 o'clock

A. T. Quantz, of Rock Hill, S. C., chairman of the Weaving Division, read a paper reviewing his report made at the last meeting with additional information collected since that time.

J. H. Separk of Gastonia, N. C., was the next speaker and delivered the feature address of the meeting dealing with relation of men and industry. Mr. Separk is an orator of unusual ability and his address received very close attention.

S. B. Rhea, of Greenville, S. C., chairman of Power Division, read his report which showed that he had done a great deal of careful work in collecting the valuable information that he presented.

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of P. B. Parks, West Durham, N. C., W. W. Cobb, Union, S. C., and I. B. Covington, Forest City, N. C., offers resolutions thanking the people of Spartanburg for the splendid entertainment.

On motion of Gordon A. Johnstone Miss Minnie G. Cranford the official stenographer, was elected an honorary life member.

On motion of David Clark it was voted that the Southern Textile Association establish a Textile Foundation for the purpose of collecting textile information and distributing same to Southern mills. The president was instructed to appoint a committee of five with power to act in securing funds for the Textile Foundation and establishing same. It is planned to employ a man to devote his time to making tests in mills.

Greenville, S. C., was selected as the place of the next meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President Harry H. Boyd of Charlotte; vice president, Gordon A. Johnstone of Winnsboro, S. C.; chairman of Board of Governors, C. P. Thompson, Trion, Ga. New members of board, S. T. Bennett, Albemarle, N. C.; J. A. Chapman, Jr., Inman, S. C.; C. S. Tatum, Brenham, Texas, and M. B. Lancaster, Pacolet, S. C.

The Richmond Meeting.

The attendance at the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, held at Richmond Va., on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week was very large and was second only to that of the New York meeting two years ago.

The attendance at the meetings and the interest in the proceedings have never been equalled at any previous meeting.

The first session was called to order at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in the assembly room of the Jefferson Hotel by President J. D. Hammett, of Anderson, S. C.

The invocation was offered by Dr. Fair of Richmond, and was followed by an eloquent address of welcome by Mr. James, Secretary of State of Virginia.

Hon. George Ainslee, mayor of Richmond, also addressed a few words of welcome.

Scott Roberts, of Anniston, Ala., and a real orator, responded to the address of welcome on behalf of the Association.

President Hammett announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Nomination, J. A. Law, A. M. Dixon and C. J. Callaway; Committee on Resolution, B. E. Geer, S. F. Patterson and J. J. Bradley.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, delivered a very able address on "The South's Special Interest in Education."

(Continued on Page 45.)

Personal News

J. W. Triggs is now overseer of weaving at Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

G. W. Maddox has resigned as overseer of weaving at Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

J. F. Lackey has accepted position as superintendent of Erndson Cotton Mill, St. Paul, N. C.

K. A. Shinn is now superintendent of the Patterson Manufacturing Company, China Grove, N. C.

J. A. Roland will be secretary and treasurer of the Iceman Knitting Mills, Monroe, N. C., after June 1st.

J. M. Millen has accepted position as superintendent of the Cherokee Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

P. P. Huffstetter is now superintendent of the Dunn Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

B. C. Black has become superintendent of the Mutual Cotton Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

J. B. Hester has been elected president of the Tryon Hosiery Manufacturing Company, Tryon, N. C.

F. W. Webster has resigned as second hand at Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga., to accept similar position with Opry Mill, Porterdale, Ga.

C. R. Fuller has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

T. E. Payne has accepted position as superintendent of the Lilledown Manufacturing Company, Taylorsville, N. C.

J. G. Hogue from Pelham, Ga., has succeeded G. W. Dennis as overseer of weaving at Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Elliott Springs of Lancaster, S. C., has succeeded Lang N. Anderson as secretary and treasurer of the Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.

Henry Bray has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Tryon Hosiery Manufacturing Company, Tryon, N. C.

Frank K. Petrea has succeeded Chas. A. Sweet, Jr., as superintendent of the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

C. P. Gray has succeeded H. J. Murphy as superintendent of weaving at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

B. E. Willingham, who has been superintendent of Couch Mills, East Point, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at Lafayette Mills, Lafayette, Ga.

E. C. McSwain has changed from overseer of spinning at Osage Manufacturing Company, Bessemer City, N. C., to overseer spinning, winding and twisting at Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. V. McCombs, who has been with the P. H. Hanes Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., will become superintendent of Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., June 1.

L. C. Langston, formerly with Watts Mills, Union, S. C., has accepted position as superintendent of Rainbow Manufacturing Company, Ozark, Ala.

W. Lee Smith, formerly superintendent of the Mutual Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will be superintendent of the new Winget Mill of that place.

William Miller has resigned as overseer carding at Jewel Mill, Thomasville, N. C., and is now superintendent Maple Plant, Dillon Mills, Dillon, S. C.

J. F. Whorton has resigned as second hand in spinning of Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to accept position as overseer of spinning at Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.

Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co. Increase Sales Force.

Mr. H. T. Sedgwick, who is supervisor for the Wm. C. Robinson & Son Company in North and South Carolina, with headquarters at Charlotte, has announced a considerable increase in sales force in the two States. Mr. Wm. E. Chittich has been assigned the territory east of Charlotte and Mr. J. M. Jasperson the territory north of Charlotte. It was also announced that if sales increased during the next few months as they had in the past other salesmen would be added.

Mr. Ben F. Houston, who is well known among the cotton mills in North and South Carolina has been appointed cotton mill specialist. Any mill wanting any special information on lubrication and oils will get the desired service if they call on "Daddy" as Mr. Houston is familiarly known.

The Pittsburgh Oil Refining Company, which is one of the largest refining companies in the world, and the Wm. C. Robinson & Son Company are now consolidated and use as a trade mark "Pittroll." These two companies have always been the same and only operated under different names. The Pittsburgh Oil Refining Company did the refining and the Wm. C. Robinson & Son Company did the selling and distributing. In October, 1919, it was service could be offered if there was decided that better and more prompt no separation, therefore the same officers now control the product from the oil fields to the customer.

This company was one of the pioneer distributors of lubricating oils in the South and Mr. Sedgwick reports business better now than ever before.

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(SELLING POINTS XXIII)

Have your goods specially desirable qualities?

Are they stronger, of fast color, with more elasticity and softness than the other fellow's?

If so, a trade mark, expressing this, will be worth a dozen salesmen.

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Special Cone Belts
hold tight at
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The Mill Supply Company

Greenville, S. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

St. Pauls, N. C.—The new Erholdson Cotton Mill will have \$10,000 spindles.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company is carrying out extensive improvements of their village, consisting of storm drainage system, grading, curb and gutters, concrete sidewalk layout, village street tree planting, and general planting. Plans and supervision by E. S. Draper, landscape architect, 11 East Fifth street, Charlotte, N. C. The work is being done by the Henry Construction Company of Greenville, S. C.

Dallas, Tex.—More than 1,000 members of the Texas Ginnery Association attended the annual convention in Dallas last week. Delegates present represented a total invested capital of more than \$5,000,000.

Opposition to any legislation affecting the cotton ginning industry was voted by T. F. Justiss, president of the association, while D. E. Lyday, president of the State Farmers' Union, made an appeal for the diversification of agriculture in Texas.

"Texas," said D. E. Lyday, "will be the richest state when it raises all that is used by it," and he followed his remark with an appeal for the farmers to diversify their crops. He said that a few years ago Texas was the greatest cotton state in the United States and then by use of statistics brought farm conditions up to the present time, through, as he called it, a poverty-stricken period until in many parts a slow process of diversification had been started.

Harry L. Neisser, Southern Representative.

Harry L. Neisser, formerly with the Southern office of A. Klipstein & Co., has accepted the position of Southern representative for the Aniline Sales Corporation, of 480 West Broadway, New York. Mr. Neisser has a large acquaintance in the Southern textile field and his many friends will be interested to know of his change. He will make his headquarters in Anderson, S. C.

The Wilson Company.

One of the most progressive textile machinery and supply houses in the South is The Wilson Company of Greenville, S. C. W. L. Wilson is manager. The company handles fibre receptacles, belting, wooden loom parts, mill brooms, packings of all kinds, slasher cloths, etc. They are Southern representatives for Moloney Belting Company, National Steel Specialty Company, Beckley Perforating Company, Keystone Fibre Company and selling agents for Florida Broom Factory. The prompt and efficient service of this company is winning them an ever increasing trade.

E. S. DRAPER

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Charlotte, North Carolina

Link-Belt "Twyncone" Friction Clutch.

The "Twyncone" Friction Clutch is one of the Link-Belt Company's newest achievements.

Among its many exclusive features, it has one-point adjustment. All moving parts are inclosed, making for absolute safety. It is perfectly balanced, this in itself being a great advantage, as it allows the clutch to run at very high speed without causing it to "throw in" or out.

Construction of the "Twyncone" clutch is very simple, and the moving parts are reduced to a minimum. High speed does not affect its operation. It can be "eased in" when running at any speed. The friction cones are lined with thermoid. All parts are accessible, and can easily be replaced should the necessity arise.

The Kaustine System of Sanitation.

The Kaustine System of Sanitation is the title of a very interesting catalog of the Kaustine Company of Buffalo, N. Y., which is just off the press and being mailed to those interested in sanitation.

The catalog was printed by the Roycrofters at East Aurora, N. Y., and in addition to being well printed, attractively illustrated with cuts and ornaments and carrying some wise quotations of the famous Elbert Hubbard it is a regular storehouse of information on sanitation from a scientific and health standpoint and shows typical installments of the Kaustine System in cotton mills, etc. Complete information concerning the operation of this ideal system is shown together with installation details.

Another interesting section of the catalog is devoted to a description of the manufacture of Kaustine tanks from the raw material to the finished product.

The products are "quality-made"—that is to say that nothing shoddy or slipshod goes into their making. They are guaranteed—fully and bindingly. And they "make good," they do the work. And behind these products is the Kaustine Service—a Service that is not satisfied until the customer is fully satisfied.

Kaustine products are the worked out ideals of hustling, busy, sympathetic men who have given time, means, research and much hard work to insure sanitary betterment of conditions under which mankind study, work and live.

The Kaustine Company which has its Southern branch office at Charlotte, N. C., with Mr. J. L. Murphy as manager, stands for practical co-operation, mutuality, progress, health and happiness.

Cotton manufacturers who have not received a copy of this catalog will profit by writing to Kaustine Company for Catalog H.



The New Factory of Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Company.

In discussing the recent acquisition of the Otis Elevator Company's property, Chicago, Arthur D. Dana, president of the Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Company, made the following statement:

"There is no surer indication of quality in a product than the consistent growth of the plant back of that product. Any article that possesses merit even though manufactured in a small and obscure way in the beginning, is bound to show a steady sales increase necessitating expansion of manufacturing facilities. You simply can't keep a good product down."

The growth of the Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Company's business is a striking example of this principle. Starting the manufacture of "Union" Fuses and switch boxes back in 1889, thirty-one years ago, they were very soon compelled to enlarge their factory in order to keep production up to the demand, and ever since that time they have made one addition after another, culminating in the purchase of the Otis plant.

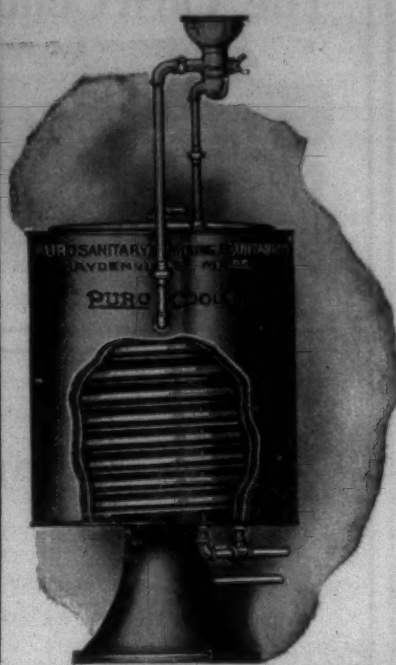
"You may say that our growth has been the result of good business management, or salesmanship, or advertising," said Mr. Dana, "but

Screw Machine Products

for Textile Mills and allied Industries. We make Special Shaped turnings in steel or brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island



The late ex-President
Roosevelt's motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm
weather requirements and
order

**Puro Coolers
NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—
Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drink-
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
Fountain Co.**

Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

REEVES, JENNINGS & CO.

Selling Agents for Southern Mills Producing
COTTON FABRICS
For Converting, Manufacturing, Jobbing and Export Trades
55 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY



THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

granting that these things may have been contributing factors, I contend that the present size of the Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Company is the direct result of building a good fuse at the outset—and sticking to that principle."

The new building has a total floor space of 125,000 square feet, with a frontage of 140 feet on Laflin street and 360 feet on Fifteenth street, Chicago. It is a modern, daylight, two-story factory structure, with a four story office section, protected throughout with sprinkler system, and is situated right on the switch tracks of the B. & O. C. T. R. R. It is said to be the largest factory in this country engaged in the manufacture of fuses and switch boxes.

William W. Merrill, vice president and treasurer of the company, states that the building has been entirely remodeled in accordance with the most approved ideas of industrial engineering practice and the most modern equipment installed, and that in addition to providing larger and more modern manufacturing facilities, their new plant will permit unusual efficiency in marketing the company's products. With the additions contemplated, the buildings and equipment will represent an investment of more than a half million dollars.

The record made by this company is truly a phenomenal one. Distributors of the company's products are to be found not only in every large city in the United States but in foreign countries as well.

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER
Bale It—We Buy It.
CAROLINA JUNK & HIDE CO.
Box 98 Phone 74
Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID BROWN CO.
Successors to
WELD BOWEN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE
Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills
We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into
the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANSING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to
systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-
MENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

WILLIAM R. WEST, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres., Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Employers Liability Insurance

Exclusively for—

Cotton Yarn and Hosiery
Mills of the Southern States

Millers Indemnity Underwriters

Bailey & Collins, Managers

On a mutual plan not subject under any circumstances to the contingent liability of assessment. Your maximum cost is absolutely fixed.

Safety, Service then Savings

If your present liability insurance policy is not entirely satisfactory, write our

Greenville, S. C. or Atlanta, Ga.
OFFICE

Filter Profits

Clear, clean water
in ample volume
for the mere cost
of pumpage with
NORWOOD FILTERS

Inquiries invited

Norwood Engineering Co.

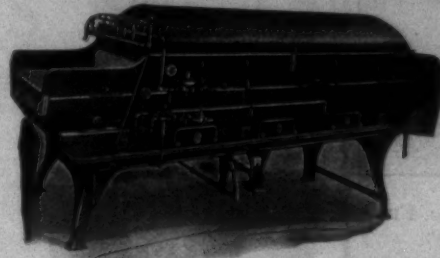
Florence Mass.

Charles M. Setzer

Southern Representative

Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine



The practical means for setting twist and effectively preventing kinky filling.
C. G. SARGENTS SONS
CORPORATION
GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent
FRED H. WHITE
Charlotte, N. C.

CAL C. WALKER

S. A. TOMPKINS

Walker-Tompkins Company

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

LET US FIGURE YOUR MILL AND VILLAGE

11 West Fifth Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Another

1 to 5 Tons

FEDERAL

TENTH YEAR REASON

Transportation Knowledge

During ten years the Federal Motor Truck Company has learned how to analyze motor transportation problems—what a motor truck must do under all conditions—what the needs of any individual business are.

There is a Federal model for your business—for any combination of road and load—developed by experts who know your problems.

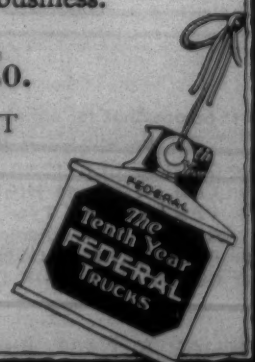
Let us furnish you information regarding what Federal Trucks are doing for other owners in your own line of business.

Charlotte Motor Car Co.

209 SOUTH CHURCH STREET

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Distributors for
Federal Motor Truck Company
Detroit



(Continued from Page 40.)

Albert Scott of Lockwood, Green & Co., Boston, Mass., delivered an address on the subject of "Growing and Handling Cotton" and incorporated in his address a set of resolutions for a commission to assist in developing such work.

Morning session adjourned.

Tuesday Afternoon.

The Tuesday afternoon session was called to order at 3 o'clock by President Hammett.

The first address was by Homer L. Ferguson of Newport News, Va., on "Our Merchant Marine and Its Possibilities." It was an able address delivered in a forceful style by a man who thoroughly knew his subject.

The second address was by Theodore A. Price of New York, on the subject "Shall We Sell Our Cotton Mills?" It was the only weak address we ever heard from Theodore Price, but it was evident that he knew very little about his subject and had not taken the trouble to inform himself.

Tuesday Night.

Tuesday night at 9 o'clock the annual banquet was held in the main dining room of the Jefferson Hotel. A few had dug up their dress suits for the occasion and looked as uncomfortable as they felt, but ninety per cent of those present showed their good sense by business suits. It used to be the proper thing to wear a dress suit at a business men's banquet, but times have changed and no man is well dressed upon any occasion when he is dressed different from the majority of those present. The only reason they laugh at a "rube" on Broadway is because he is dressed different from the other people.

After the excellent dinner had been served a very able address on "Pan American Commerce," was delivered by John Barrett, Director of the Pan American Union. Mr. Barrett has performed a great work through the building up of the Pan

American Union, and he was heard with very close attention.

There are few orators and humorist equal to Dr. D. W. Daniel of Clemson College, S. C., and his address on "The Measure of a Man," was immensely enjoyed by those at the banquet.

Wednesday Morning.

The Wednesday morning or business session was called to order at 10 a. m., in the assembly room of the Jefferson Hotel and President Hammett delivered the president's annual address, dealing with the problems confronting Southern cotton manufacturers. His address is published elsewhere in this edition and is well worthy of close study.

Resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Hammett for the faithful service he had rendered during his term and the usual president's medal was delivered to him.

W. D. Adams read his report as secretary and treasurer and a vote of thanks was given him for his work.

The following reports of committee were made:

Traffic, by Geo. W. Forrester, of Atlanta, Ga.

Foreign Trade, by D. Y. Cooper of Henderson, N. C.

Membership, by J. P. Gossett, Williamston, S. C.

Education, by Alex. Long, Rock Hill, S. C.

B. E. Geer for the Resolutions Committee, reported several resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Stuart W. Cramer as chairman of the Legislative Committee, made an extended but valuable and interesting report upon matters relating to taxation.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Allen F. Johnston, of Greensboro, N. C.

Vice President, L. D. Tyson of Knoxville, Tenn.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. Adams, Charlotte, N. C.

Chairman of Board of Governors, C. E. Hutcheson, Mt. Holly, N. C.

New Members Board, Aug. W. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; J. D. Massey, Columbus, Ga., and T. C. Leak, Rockingham, N. C.

Meeting adjourned.



Every Textile Drying Need

Proctor Dryers are built in various types and sizes for drying the following:

Cotton, bleached or dyed; cotton linters; fur; hair; rags, wool; waste, silk; wool, pulled; cotton yarn; mercerized yarn; silk yarn; wool yarn; worsted yarn; canvas, waterproof; cotton cloth; knitted fabrics; shrinking cloth; silk; toweling; tubular goods, woolen; underwear; wool cloth; stockings; half hose; woolen socks; woolen hats.

PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ, INC.
Formerly Phila. Textile Mach. Co., Philadelphia
H. G. MAYER, Realty Building, Charlotte

Proctor
DRYERS

Griswold Supply Company

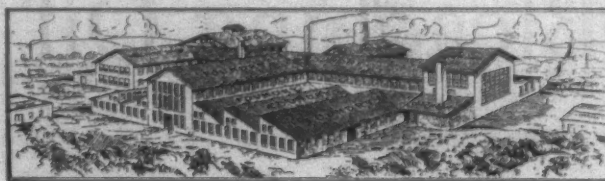
Successors To

Georgia Supply Company

Direct Mill Representatives

MACON

GEORGIA



MAKERS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
SHAKING GRATE IN THE SOUTH

Write us for information—

McNaughton Manufacturing Company
Maryville, Tennessee

FOR SIZING SLASHOL

WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shedd, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1920

Wm. C. Robinson
& Son Co.

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA
NEW ORLEANS

Hydrosulphites

For all Purposes

All Sizing and Finishing
Products for Cotton

Cream Softener

Soluble Oils

Bleaching Oil

Levuline

Glasgow Sizing

MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991

Jacques Wolf & Co.

Main Office and Works: Passaic, N. J.

New York Office: 112 John Street.

Carolina States Electric Company, Inc.

218 West First Street

Phone 4335

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Organized February 1920.

Warehouse Open For Business March 1920

—INCORPORATORS ARE—

EUGENE B. GRAHAM

HENRY T. LONG

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We are Distributors and Jobbers of Electrical
Supplies and Apparatus for some of the
largest and best known manufacturers in
the United States.

*Quality and Service are the Foundation
Stones of our House.*

ATLANTIC YELLOW G

ATLANTIC YELLOW G is the latest of the Atlantic Company's series of sulphur Colors to be put on the market.

ATLANTIC YELLOW G produces a clear shade, and is especially useful both as a self color, and for shading sulphur brown, green and blue for the production of mode shades.

ATLANTIC YELLOW G possesses the fastness properties usually found in standard sulphur colors.

ATLANTIC DYESTUFF COMPANY

WORKS: PORTSMOUTH and BURRAGE

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1530 Real Est. Tr. Bldg.

Main Office: Boston
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Chicago
227 W. Randolph St.

CHARLOTTE
706 Com. Nat. Bank Bldg.

Providence
334 Westminster St.

IF ITS A TOOL WE'VE GOT IT

PASCO TOOL COMPANY**SMALL TOOLS AND SHOP SUPPLIES**

10 North Broad Street

ATLANTA, GA.

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE TOOL STORE IN THE SOUTH**RESOLUTIONS**

(Continued from Page 39.)

Whereas, the efficiency of our schools and of our churches is in immediate danger through the failure in the past to provide compensation for teachers and minister on a parity with other vocations that demand equally intelligent or technical preparation;

Be it Resolved, That the members of this Association express their gratification that there is evidence on all sides of an awakening conscience on the part of the whole people to support heartily and liberally our schools and churches in their effort to provide for the youth of our land that intellectual and religious training which alone guarantees a happy and prosperous people.

Resolved, further, That we give our fullest endorsement to that portion of President Hammett's address dealing with the subject of education in general, and especially his reference to textile education as affecting the future of the textile industry.

Resolved, further, That the President of the Association be requested to appoint a committee of three whose duty it shall be to suggest ways and means of carrying into effect the suggestions made in the President's address looking toward providing textile training for the young men of our villages.

Mutual Liability Insurance Service.

(By William M. Burch, before National Cotton Manufacturers Association.)

Mutual Liability Service can be summed up under six heads which are the objects sought of insurance:

1. Simplicity of Contract.
2. Stability.
3. Prevention of Accidents.
4. Promptness in the Payment of Benefits.
5. Rehabilitation of the Injured.
6. Economy in Expense.

Mutual Companies have American methods of doing business; namely, to go directly to the point. Therefore their contracts are very brief, concise and so explicit that anyone can understand them.

They agree in these contracts to hold the employer harmless for any accidents that may occur to his employees and to other than his employees on or about his premises, for which he may be liable.

So few assureds read their contracts or take the question up in detail, often referring their policies to their attorneys, who would like to make a study of insurance in order to determine just what a contract imposes upon the employer and the insurance company. Their contracts are so worded that it is a very simple matter for the employer or his attorney to understand them.

Stability is one of the first considerations for an employer, for without stability, no matter how broad and liberal a contract, there is no substance to offer. The Mutual way provides stability.

In addition to this, complying with the present Massachusetts laws, Mutual Companies have a contingent asset. This is an amount equal to and in addition to the cash premium contracted to be paid.

Within the past few years some of the stock companies have been obliged to liquidate and the injured employe has not received his compensation, and in some states the employer is often made responsible for the payments to be made to his employees whether he is insured or not.

This is not true in Massachusetts, and it behooves the employer to insure with a company which has stability and resources.

Mutual Companies first of all give service, and then such saving as may result after they have given the service so essential to the employer and the employe.

Accident prevention is the first service an insurance company can render an employer. From a humanitarian standpoint, no employe should be subject to a condition which makes for accidents.

Therefore every mutual company has a Safety Department, whose whole business is to seek to remedy the conditions that have been proven by experience to cause accidents, and to co-operate with the employer in his hospital arrangements and perfection of a Safety Organization.

Not only is this a humanitarian proposition, but it reduces your labor turnover. It also has a direct influence upon the base rate charged for the classification of your industry because it is the frequency and severity of your accidents in proportion to your payroll that fixes the pure premiums for your classification. Therefore accident prevention has a direct influence on the rate that you pay.

Certainty and promptness in the

payment of benefits to my mind has a direct influence upon the morale of your organization. An injured employe should be paid promptly such benefits as he is entitled to without quibbling and without delay, as it may be a problem to him how to meet his expenses during his incapacity.

Mutual Companies strive by their service to keep him contented and sure that his payments may be depended upon the moment they are due and he will not have to annoy you by complaining that he cannot get the money due him for the accident received.

His rights under the Workmen's Compensation Act are explained to him and he is frankly and promptly paid all that he is entitled to.

Among the great quantity of accident cases, there are a large number who receive what is known as permanent disability. For these cases the services are secured of physicians trained along special lines to render such service to the injured employe that he may become a self-

supporting and self-respecting citizen and may find a place in our industrial life, often paying him a larger salary than he was receiving at the time of his injury.

I know of no service that is of more benefit than restoring a disabled employe to a useful and active life. To the individual employe affected the value of this service cannot be measured in money.

The result has been enthusiastic prevention work, an approximate adjustment of rates to the hazard, and the lowest ratio of expense in proportion to results.

The placing of insurance by an employer with a company is an honorable undertaking between gentlemen and mutual companies so view it. When an occasion arises where it is necessary for them to step in and defend the employer's interest they do not quibble over technicalities and they try to place themselves in the position of the employer, dealing with the question involved as he would were he the determining factor in the issue.

SOUTHERN AGENTS KEYSTONE FIBRE CO., YORKLYN, DEL.

THE WILSON COMPANY

GREENVILLE, S. C.

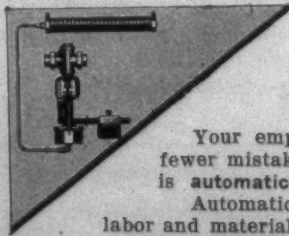
TEXTILE MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

STRUCTURAL STEEL

ROVING CANS, CARS, BELTING, WOODEN LOOM PARTS,

MILL BROOMS, PACKINGS OF ALL KINDS, SLASHER

CLOTHS AND SHEEP SKINS.



Save Coal
Save Labor, Save Material
with

Powers Heat Regulation

Your employees, in office or shop, work better, with fewer mistakes and accidents when the room temperature is automatically kept right.

Automatic control in processes involving heat saves labor and material.

Controlling heat at the point of use saves coal and labor, besides improving output in quality and quantity. Ask us to prove it to you at our risk.

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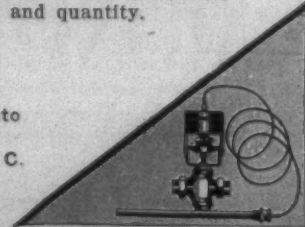
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

New York Chicago Boston Toronto

Southern Representatives:

"ASKUS" Ira L. Griffin, Greenville, S. C.
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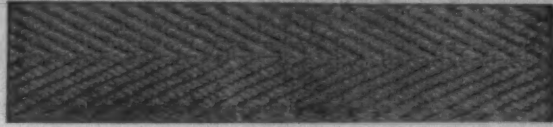


Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Manufacturers of
Compounds, Tallows
O. K. Products

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings

Belfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Report of the Committee on Membership.

(By J. P. Gossett, Williamston, S. C., Chairman.)

To the Members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association: Gentlemen: I beg leave herewith to submit a very brief report covering the activities of your association during the past year in respect to additional membership.

There were added during the year a total of 542,064 new spindles, distributed as follows:

Virginia	56,796
North Carolina	90,000
South Carolina	129,840
Georgia	133,428
Alabama	50,000
Other States	82,000

Total 542,064

This brings the total of our membership to 11,318,812 active spindles, distributed among 565 different corporations, a number of which, however, operate several mills. This showing, while not so noteworthy as in past years, is gratifying, for the available material on which our association has to work is growing limited. A number of mills not yet members are being approached and it is the hope of your committee that quite a few additional will be added at an early date. Your secretary-treasurer is giving constant attention to this important matter, forwarding to prospective members the important literature and information from his office, and he anticipates a substantial return from this work.

In addition to the gain of almost five hundred and fifty thousand spindles in active membership, there were added 47 new associate members, giving us a total of 312.

It is the hope of your committee that each and every member of the association here present co-operate actively with us and the secretary in our effort to enlist additional support in our association work.

Ship First Dyes From New Plant.

The Atlantic Dyestuff Company made the first shipment of finished material from its new works at Portsmouth, N. H., this week; shortly many of its products will be made at Portsmouth, thus relieving the crowded condition of its works at Burrage, which is now overtaxed in its effort to take care of the Atlantic Company's business.

Wanted.

Several good experienced Loom Fixers for Whittin Looms with New houses, all conveniences and Hopedale Attachments. Only men with families need apply. comforts; pleasant surroundings; good pay. Write or wire at once to J. T. Kersey, Superintendent, Hopahka Cotton Mills, Moorhead, Miss.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

18,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE, 600 FEET SIDE TRACK.

One story structure suitable for factory, assembly plant, or any industry requiring large floor area. Located on Main Line Southern Railway, Water-Electric Power and Lights, paved road. For quick sale this valuable space can be purchased, together with 5 acres of land, 900 feet frontage on main line Southern Railway, 7,320 square feet uncovered platform, 10,500 square feet covered shed, loading and unloading platform 355 feet long for \$18,000

W. E. THOMAS,
21 Law Building Charlotte, N. C.

The Attractive Mill Village

is an important factor in securing labor.

THE tendency of the times is toward beauty—and it is universal. Formerly it was characteristic of the wealthy. Now it has found its way into the homes of all classes. The attractiveness of the home, its surroundings and the village as a whole, will play an important part in your labor problems of the future.

The interest of the mill demands *lasting qualities* in the construction of homes for its operatives.

Human nature demands *convenience* of arrangement.

Comfort is the inherent right of every human being.

Strictest *economy* at a time of high costs is highly essential in all construction.

All These—Beauty, Durability, Convenience, Comfort, Economy

are the principal features of

QUICKBILT BUNGALOWS

Snug, attractive, well-planned, artistic, roomy little bungalows especially designed for attractive, industrial villages.

Built after the practical, thoroughly-proven Patented Garner Locking System, by which all sleepers, joists, panels, plates, rafters, etc., lock securely into each other, forming a type of substantial home that cannot easily be damaged and which will neither give, bend, crack, pucker nor warp, even under the greatest strain. Especially designed for the homes of bosses or operatives. The doubly secure process of erection warrants comfort, even in extremes of hot or cold weather.

QUICKBILT Bungalows are the most economical homes possible. They are made in large quantities according to patented methods in a systematic manner by a plant which covers the entire operation from the forest to the finished house. As a result with every short cut to perfection and economy afforded the cost of manufacture is cut in half and all extra middle-men's profits and commissions are avoided. They are sold direct to you from the forest.

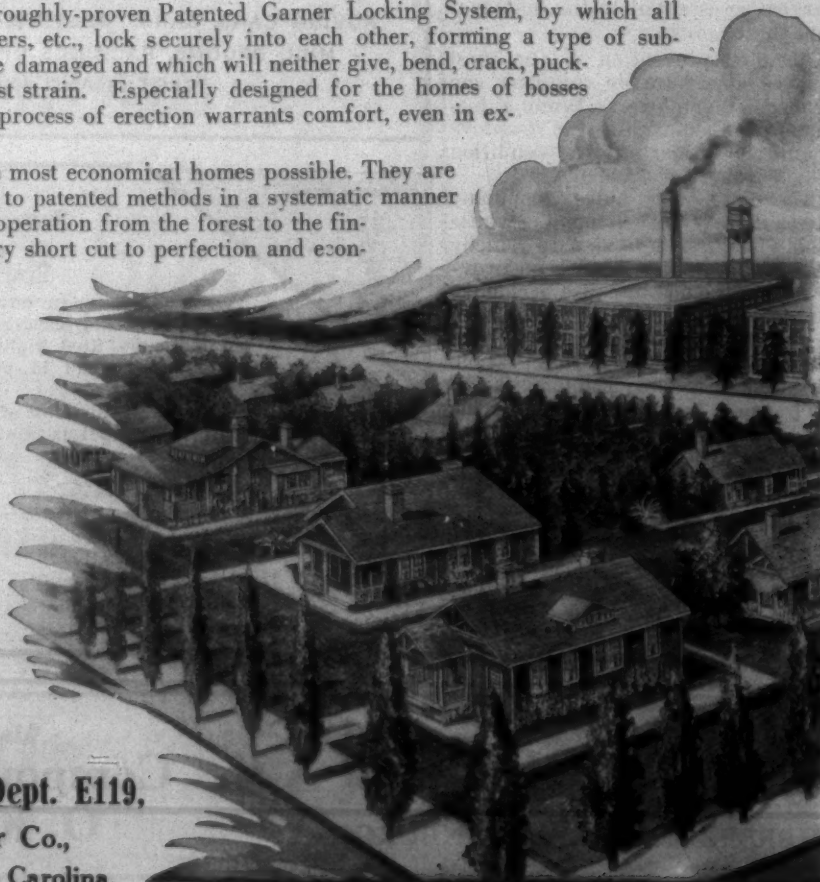
Arriving already built with nothing left but the erection, the labor usually necessary for construction is reduced to a minimum. There will be no piles of waste lumber left. Every waste in material, time, labor and money is avoided.

**The Most Logical, Modern,
Practical, Economical
Method of Home
Building.**

For fuller explanation address

QUICKBILT Bungalow Dept. E119,

A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co.,
Charleston, • • South Carolina.



Address of President James D. Hammett.

(Continued from Page 32.)

ceptive attitude towards the public. They also demand that all public officials who refuse to obey without question the demands of a comparatively small minority of the citizenship of the country be retired to private life, and openly state it as their intention to use the power of their leadership to that end. The public have been trustful in the past and refused to see the carefully concealed leopard spots, but the attitude of certain leaders has opened the eyes of the public and they are beginning to understand the difference between labor and leaders who have become drunk with power, and will in due time take such steps as are necessary to convince the leaders that the American people, and not the leaders of a small minority, are supreme. If the principles advocated by the Bolsheviks, anarchists, and I. W. W. organizations are to prevail, and the leaders of the conservative organizations do not change their attitude to one of defiance and hostility, not only will their organizations be destroyed, but society as at present organized, and which represents religion, purity of thought and purpose, the home and chastity of loved ones will go down with it. The vicious principles of anarchy and Bolshevism, or even radical Socialism, cannot exist and live side by side with common decency and virtue.

The public whose comfort is just as important as is that of either of the other two classes should demand that honest and sympathetic effort should be made between capital and labor to settle in a just way all disputes that may arise between them, and when such is impossible the public should demand a public tribunal that will be vested with authority to settle justly the differences as they exist, but first the public should demand that capital be incorporated so that its verdict can be enforced, and should also demand that labor organization be incorporated so that verdicts may be enforced when labor is found to be in error. A contract that is not enforceable on both parties is unfair and each party should be required to place themselves as equal before the law. Labor and capital should work out in their own way the amount each is justly entitled to, unless the process of settlement interferes seriously with the comfort of the public who represents the large majority.

The public should insist that merit be rewarded, and that neither capital nor labor shall make such rules as will prevent anyone whose ambition, intelligence and energy prompts them to reach the higher stations of life. The public should insist that our form of government makes possible the advancement of everyone who will prove to have the character, intelligence and energy to climb to the more advanced positions, and the public should not tolerate any rules or regulations from any source that prevents such a one from exercising his or her talents so that the individual and the public may profit because of such efforts.

The public should demand that all enemies of organized society as represented by our government should be refused residence with us, and those who are now here the public demand that they be deported. The public should demand of the government the enactment and enforcement of laws that will imprison all enemies of government, who, unfortunately, are citizens of our country and cannot be deported.

Rules by any organization that encourage a lack of industry are pernicious and should not be permitted to exist. Full production and a busy life are essentials of happiness, and any idea of indolence fostered by any man, or set of men, is against the public interest and should not be permitted to exist.

The American Association is so constituted that its activities are of necessity confined to matters affecting the industry in a national sense, while the State Associations are largely local and confined to the boundaries of the State in which they are located. There is no question as to the practical value of the State Associations, and it is difficult to conceive of anyone minimizing the good effects of such organizations and failing to actively co-operate in making them successful instruments for the good of the industry in the immediate territory occupied by the individual mill. The ideal condition would be for each State to have its active State organization to serve in all matters of a local nature, and depend on the matters of a national nature, and to American Association to manage all act as a clearing house for the various State associations. It is my pleasure as I conceive it to be my duty to urge all members of the American Association to become affiliated with their several State associations, to give them the thought and time necessary to make them port them and their several necessary and important activities.

Owing to the very loyal and courteous aid given by your most efficient secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. D. Adams, my duties have been anything but burdensome, and I wish to not alone express my gratitude to Mr. Adams, but to commend him to you as one of the most capable, loyal, and courteous gentlemen it has been my good fortune with whom to be placed. I also wish to express to the board of governors, and to each committeeman, and to all of the association, my deep appreciation of the courtesy shown me, and to bespeak your earnest and sympathetic support of my successor so that your association may enjoy the influence such a splendid body of men representing such a laudable industry is justly entitled to. You have a wonderful association, and I hope, through your efforts, it will continue to grow in both influence and helpfulness.

International Cotton Mills (Hogansville Mfg. Co., Division.)
Hogansville, Ga.

D. G. Reid.....Superintendent
W. L. Martin...Gen. overseer carding
W. H. Hartly...Gen. oversere spinning, spooling and twisting
Ed. McGee....Gen overseer weaving
R. C. Birdson.....Cloth Room
W. H. Smith.....Master Mechanic

Mill Supplies Textile Machinery

Special attention given orders for Spools, Bobbins, Roving Cans, Warehouse Cars and Doffing Boxes.

Estimates cheerfully furnished on

Industrial Fencing,

Playground Apparatus,

Balhnson Humidifiers,

Cafeteria Equipment.

HENRY H. ORR

315 PALMETTO BUILDING
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Here's a Cotton Mill Stock That is Low

International Cotton Mills common is one of the few bargains left among the textile stocks. It is selling on a basis of \$135 and easily worth \$200.

Consider these features:

OWNS eight mills in diversified places.

MILLS running at capacity.

LABOR conditions good

PRODUCT in constant demand.

EARNINGS for past three years about 200%.

All but 24% of these tremendous earnings have been put back into the business to strengthen the company.

Here is your opportunity.

Write for Financial Statement

CONVERSE SAVING BANK
STOCK and BOND BEPARTMENT
SPARTANBURG S. C.

For BETTER CONSTRUCTION and BIGGER PRODUCTION Use

Staley's Textile Starches

Natural or Modified

*Each Grade of Starch is Separately Prepared to
Meet Your Particular Operating Requirements in*

Sizing and Finishing

YOUR ORDER is OUR OPPORTUNITY
for INTELLIGENT SERVICE and
MUTUAL BUSINESS GROWTH

We Are Serving Others, May We Serve You?

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company
Decatur, Illinois

BOBBINS WANTED

Wanted for immediate delivery
about 10,000 9 inch intermed-
iate bobbins. If you have any to
offer, wire us and submit sam-
ples and prices by first mail.

BLUE BUCKLE COTTON MILLS
ROCK HILL, S. C.

ALVIN LOVINGOOD, President

JAMES A. GREER, Secretary & Treasurer

The LOVINGOOD COMPANY

14 Walker Street

SERVICE—PLUS

ATLANTA, GA.

Shipping Room and Factory Supplies

Four-Wheel Warehouse Truck

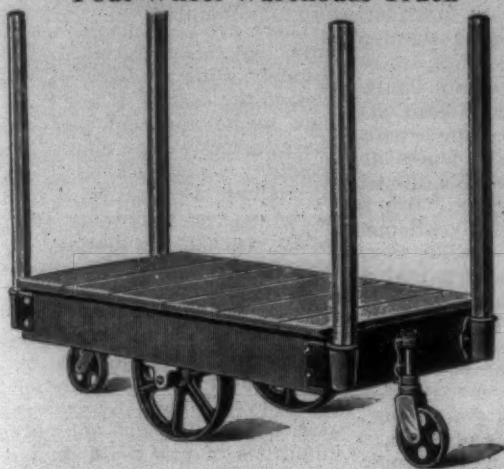


FIG. 813.

Length of platform.....48 inches	60 inches
Width of platform.....27 inches	36 inches
Height of platform.....15 1/2 inches	15 1/2 inches
Height of stakes.....33 inches	33 inches
Center wheels, No. 27.914x2 1/4 inches	14x2 1/4 inches
Caster wheels, No. 280...6 1/4 inches	6x1 1/4 inches
Axle, cold rolled steel.....1 inch	1 inch
Weight.....137 pounds	160 pounds

We guarantee our trucks and carry in stock only the best of four-wheel trucks.

McKinney One-Man Truck



Handling An 800-Lb. Box With Ease.

Bradley Stencil Cutting Machine



The Bradley Steel Machine marks right in either 1/4", 3/4" or 1/2" letters.

Write
For
Prices

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| [] McKinney One Man Trucks. | [] Lap Scales. |
| [] Signode System of Box Strapping. | [] Platform Scales. |
| [] Cowan Transveyor Trucks. | [] Cotton Trucks. |
| [] Bradley Stencil Cutting Machine. | [] Tying Machines. |
| [] Slasher Tape. | [] Baling Presses. |
| [] Gummed Tape. | [] Baling Ties. |
| [] Flat Warehouse Trucks. | [] Cement Coated Nails. |
| [] Fire Extinguishers. | [] Roving Cans. |

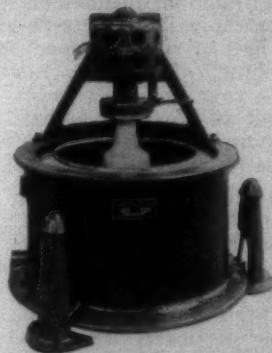
HYDRO EXTRACTORS

GILLESPIE MOTOR CO.

Manufacturers of

Hercules Hydro Extractors

Patents Pending



Type B Motor Driven
Self Balancing

SIZES

30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60"

Southern Representative
E. S. PLAYER
GREENVILLE, S. C.

ANNOUNCE, that in order to provide increased manufacturing facilities, that these extractors will be hereafter manufactured and supplied to the trade by their associated company, the

EAST JERSEY PIPE CO.

Main office
PATTERSON, N. J.



Only Hercules Extractors
have Motors Mounted on
Tilting Bracket to Facilitate
Removing Basket and
Bearings.

Direct Motor
or
Belt Drive

Eastern Representative
F. A. Tolhurst
612 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EAST JERSEY PIPE CO. SUCCESSORS TO GILLESPIE MOTOR CO.

SULPHUR BLUE

B C EXTRA CONCENTRATED
B C R EXTRA CONCENTRATED

The strongest and purest Sulphur
Blues on the market.

Manufactured by the
BEAVER CHEMICAL CO.

*For samples and quotations
apply to the sole agents*

EXCELSIOR
DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CO.

46 Vesey Street

New York City

OVER 10,000,000 SPINDLES

in North and South Carolina,

YET

Southern Manufacturers

Bank in the East

WHY?

Because adequate Banking service has not been available at home.

We now offer this service on equally advantageous terms.

We want our share of your business.

Will you not discuss the matter with us in person or by letter?

ATLANTIC BANK & TRUST CO.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

CAPITAL\$1,000,000.00

SURPLUS 250,000.00

Julius W. Cone, Pres. William Simpson, Vice-Pres. Jno. W. Simpson,
J. E. Latham, Vice-Pres. Cashier and Vice-Pres.

Greater Personal Responsibility.

(Continued from Page 27.)

have had very much indeed to do with creating this great change. Up to a quarter of a century ago the South had a well defined position in textiles so far as coarse and medium constructions were concerned, but the rapidity with which we have moved forward and upward in the development of splendid reputations for quality yarns in the finer constructions, has been little short of marvelous.

The superintendents of our Southern plants have taken a keen and abiding interest in lending themselves, in the fulness of their efforts, to the making possible of such attainments, and I, for one, wish to pay high tribute to you gentlemen because of what you, within these few years, have been permitted to see achieved, even within our own midst, as a result of your splendid efforts.

As we are talking, man to man and heart to heart this forenoon, I feel that I should bring to your immediate concern something of the conditions that confront us just now. A few months since the Vice President of the United States had occasion to remark in a speech, that the world is just now turning the corner. If I may be permitted to interpret his mind, I think I may say that the real thing he wished to impress upon the country is the fact that abrupt and radical changes must take place in order that there may come to all of us the safe and sane readjustment of conditions. During the past five years we have, under the stress of a very high tension, seen values and prices mount skyward until today the students of political economy and practical finance would doubtless tell us that the American dollar has shrunk in its purchasing power more than 50 per cent. Such conditions cannot last long and leave us healthy citizens under healthy national conditions. To be sure the average man has more money with which to purchase, and at the same time the average man feels the prices of things which he has to buy, are entirely too high. Many reasons have been assigned for the very high prices that maintain, particularly on retailed articles, but I think we can all agree on this one general fundamental proposition, namely, that the greatest hope lies in our ability to increase production of foodstuffs, raw and manufactured materials. Just how this is to be worked out, I cannot say, as that depends upon the will and attitude of the people throughout the country—those to be found on the farms, the miners, and the people of all manufacturing lines.

All of us have heard a very great deal, for the past few years, and particularly for the past 18 months, of the High Cost of Living. There are many who think that the Cost of High Living, rather than the High Cost of Living, has much to do with the present condition of unrest throughout the country.

I am bringing this to your attention so that I may all the more strongly impress upon you superintendents, the fact that it shall doubt-

less be necessary for all of you to maintain the utmost degree of patience in contributing your part to the general scheme of readjustment. It is not for me to make any prophecy unto you gentlemen today, but I would dare to suggest that in all probability, before a general scheme of readjustment has taken place, we may find that general operations, throughout the country, may find some interruption in the steady movement of things.

There are very many factors that enter into this condition, and, unfortunately, some of these factors are beyond the control of any force that now seems apparent. As among these factors we can count the great freight congestion that is on throughout the country, as well also as the express conditions. There are today various embargoes on the movement of certain classes of freight, and we have seen, within the last few days, the heads of the great trunk lines making request for governmental assistance to the end that transportation congestion may be relieved. This tremendous congestion has tied up, not only vast quantities of raw material, but has also seriously retarded the movement of the partly finished and finished merchandise, so that the manufacturers are finding it exceedingly difficult to get just all of the material they could utilize in their manufacturing plants. The faith, which we have in those who are trying to work out this great transportation problem, encourages us to hope that the proper solution may be found, and that, ere long, we shall have come into a readjustment which shall redound to the good of the entire American citizenship. In the meantime, I would suggest, in closing, that it will be encumbered upon you, as the leaders in your line, to maintain all the patience possible to exercise the very best of your judgment, and to contribute, with willing heads and hearts, your part towards the working out of this and other great problems which, either directly or indirectly, concern you.

We have a great country, a country of which we feel justly proud, and whether some of us differ with others, it matters not, for, after all, the greatness of our country has been arrived at through the great scheme of liberty which has been vouchsafed us by the constitution of our common country. Under that great document, which stands and shall forever stand as one of the greatest Magna Chartas in the history of the world, each man who can subscribe to the great document, is a citizen of this country, and to him is given the inalienable right to serve God according to the dictates of his own conscience, to ally himself with whatever political creed meets his fancy and his judgment, and to express himself in the public print, and upon the common forums of the land upon any matter concerning which he wishes to be heard. The great flag of our country is more positively the flag of all of us today than ever in the past. Much of the national bitterness which was engendered because of the great war between the states, has passed away, and we of the

South, as well as those of the North, can today stand, with bared heads, under this common flag and feel that we are brethren in a common country, ever loving the traditions of our fathers, but loving, if possible, with a greater love, the greatness and the glory of America. I would emphasize this, as strongly as I possibly can, today, gentlemen of the convention, for the reason that I can see that we can do nothing greater for our common country than to pledge our fealty to her institutions, and to strive, with all our might and power, to make America greater and better, not alone in our own country, but throughout the world, as the great embodiment of the higher type of western civilization. If our Americanism is thus strong we can dare to combat all of the influences, open and secret, which would adversely affect the institutions of our government. May I not dare to hope that the Americanism of all of us may ever exert itself that we may find the very fullness of glory in standing four square over for the perpetuity of those institutions which have made us great throughout the world.

Report of W. D. Adams, Secretary-Treasurer.

(Continued from Page 34.)

Board of governors—Committee expense.....	\$ 531.36
Salaries — Secretary-treasurer, stenographers, etc....	8,935.00
Office rent	453.65
Office supplies, postage, postage, etc.....	613.82
Office—General expense....	254.07
Printing and Stationery.....	531.48
Traveling expenses—membership committees, etc....	1,653.88
Telephone and telegraph....	350.36
Traffic department.....	1,250.00
Budget expense:	
\$1,000 National Council American Cotton Manufacturers.	
1,000 Committee testing constitutionality of Child Labor Law.	
1,000 National Industrial 500 World Cotton Conference.	
66 Incidental	3,566.00
	\$18,139.62
Total income to May 1, '20.	\$24,620.18
Total expenses to May 1, 1920	18,139.62
Net balance for year.....	\$ 6,480.56
(\$12,823.52 less \$1,297.05—Atlantic City Convention expense	\$11,526.47
Net surplus May 1, 1920..	\$18,007.03
Distributed as follows:	
Fourteen certificates of deposit, \$1,000 each (Merchants & Farmers National Bank, Charlotte)...	\$14,000.00
Four certificates of deposit, \$500 each (Merchants & Farmers National Bank, Charlotte)...	2,000.00
Interest to May 1, 1920.....	737.04
War savings stamps listed at cost.....	840.00
	\$17,577.04
Cash on deposit, open ac-	

count	429.99
	\$18,007.03
Other assets — Furniture and fixtures, Charlotte office	600.00
Total	\$18,607.03

In closing, gentlemen, permit me a word of personal expression to President Hammett and the members of the board of governors for their untiring, able and ever-ready assistance in all enterprises in which the association was concerned, often at a great sacrifice to their own interests. It has been a pleasure to work with them and whatever good has been accomplished during the year is to be largely attributed to their hearty and ever welcome co-operation.

Urge Repeal of Class Laws and Open Shop Plan.

Increased production which would enable the United States to assume the leading position in the world's foreign trade markets, a more liberal immigration policy to augment the labor supply of the country and thereby bring wages down to a normal level, and the open shop for the protection of the elemental rights of the employers and employees, were urged at the session of the Silver Jubilee Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The convention adopted a national industrial platform to be submitted to the political parties for incorporation in their platforms in the coming election. The platform contains the following planks:

Opposition to a general bonus, but adequate relief for all service men injured in the service; opposition to government ownership; opposition to restriction of immigration; immediate revision of war taxation; definition and regulation of combinations of capital; approval of return of railroads to private ownership; legislation for the upbuilding of a privately owned, independent American merchant marine; liberal treatment of the allies with respect to their indebtedness to us, to the end that there may be a prompt re-establishment of foreign exchange and the placing of foreign trade on a sound basis; private employment relation is held to be essential to national prosperity.

Louis Marshall, chairman of the State Committee on Immigration, pointed out that the country is short some 5,000,000 workers and that the only way to secure normal production was to resume the pre-war policy of liberal immigration. He deplored the fact that while the country is suffering from curtailed output, efforts are being made by labor and other interests to shut the doors to desirable workers who wish to come here and contribute to the country's potential wealth.

Senator Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, following Mr. Marshall, urged the manufacturers to help Americanize the immigrants as soon as they arrive to these shores. This, he claimed, is the only efficient method to overcome the evil influence of the radical organizations and societies that prey upon the newly arrived workers. "Of course," he said,

TEXTILE MILL AND WATER POWER DEVELOPMENTS

PARK A. DALLIS

Mill Architect & Engineer

CANDLER BUILDING

ATLANTA, GA.

TEXTILE MILL AND WATER POWER DEVELOPMENTS

Sullivan Hardware Company

Anderson, S. C.

State Distributors for

The PREST-O-LITE Company

Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Cutting Apparatus and Supplies

White Star Roving Cans

Have no Superiors and Few Equals. Made From
Best Vulcanized Fibre, Most Skillful Construction.

— ALSO —

ROVING BOXES

SPOOLER BOXES

WEAVE ROOM BOXES

DOFFING BOXES

Would Be Glad To Receive Your Inquiries.

Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Company

KENNETT SQUARE, PA.

Southern Agent

A. B. CARTER

Greenville, S. C.

Bobbins and Spools

True Running Warp
Bobbins a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Company

Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S. C.

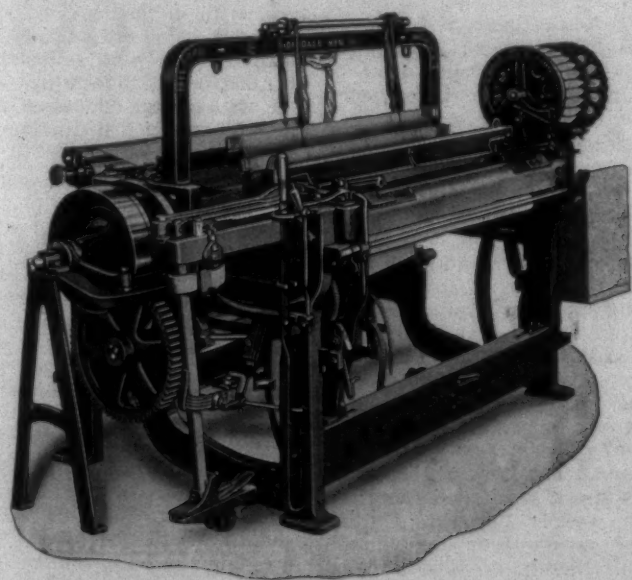
Louis Lowinson & Company

Cotton Cloth Brokers

66-72 Leonard Street

New York

Specialists in Southern Mill Products



AUTOMATIC LOOMS

Sell with less per cent of increase on price
than any other cotton machinery.

You can thank us for this:

We still change over good
plain looms

HOPEDALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

AT

MILLFORD, MASS., U. S. A.

"TURNER for CONCRETE"



C. R. Makepeace & Co.
Architects and Engineers

Night Scene at
Norwich Woolen Mills, Norwich, Conn.

106,890 Sq. Ft.

We built this mill for the Norwich Woolen Co. in 1917. Since then it has largely been run day and night to meet the demands of increased production.

Twenty-four-hour operation more than doubles the wear and tear on building and equipment. The best for mills so operated is none too good.

"TURNER for CONCRETE"

Turner Construction Company

R. A. WILSON, Contract Manager

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

NON-FLUID OIL

How Often do You Fill Your Comb Boxes With Lubricant

Every 3 to 6 days if you use wasteful fluid oil.

ONCE IN 6 to 8 WEEKS if you use



This is typical of the extent to which NON-FLUID OIL outlasts fluid oil, wherever used. It results from the fact that NON-FLUID OIL "stays put," instead of constantly leaking out, like fluid oil.

For the same reason, NON-FLUID OIL also prevents "Seconds" due to oil stains.

A few selected grades of NON-FLUID OIL will lubricate all the different kinds of machinery throughout your mill. Costs less per month for better lubrication.

Write for testing samples and Bulletin
"Lubrication of Textile Machinery"

Ample stocks at our branches:

Atlanta, Ga. New Orleans, La. Charlotte, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

401 Broadway

NEW YORK



"there are many societies and organizations which reach out for the immigrant on his arrival to bring him under good influence and keep him there. They deserve every encouragement we can give them. But we should go further, and suppress the evil influences which combat these organizations for possession of the very souls of the immigrant man and woman.

"We are to some degree directly and literally responsible for the hundreds of thousands of souls which annually come to our shores. We have ignored and neglected that responsibility, we are ignoring and neglecting it, and some day, if we do not recognize it, and meet it, our country will suffer terribly for our sins. I am not a pessimist or an alarmist; I merely state soberly facts which we like to ignore and of which, indeed, the average American man and woman may be totally ignorant."

Prolonged cheers greeted the Senator's announcement that bills are now pending in the Upper House urging the repeal of class legislation. Mr. Edge explained that while several years ago such measures would have appeared unthinkable, the recent attempts by labor to overstep the bounds of legitimate organization have made such action possible.

"One of the first steps in the true Americanization of our own people and our immigrants I believe should be enforcement of that declaration in the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are born free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights,' he said. 'Class favoritism and class distinction and class privileges in legislation must be repealed and never again be attempted. As a start, I have introduced in the Senate a bill to repeal the exemption of labor and farmers' organizations from investigation and prosecution by the Department of Justice under an urgent deficiency law, enacted not long ago.

"This is not a question of why labor or farmers' organizations should be exempted from the operation of any national law. It is a question why any body, or group, or element, or class of citizens should be exempt from the operations of any national law. Why should any religious body be exempt? or any organization interested in the promotion of outdoor sports? or any literary organization from the operation of the laws against arson, or prohibition or anything else? There is no reason under the sun. The laws of the United States apply, without distinction, to all the people of the United States, and no group or class should be exempt merely because it calls itself a union or a gang or a sodality or a congregation. Members of such organizations are first of all members of the American citizenry, and so are, or should be, amenable to every law passed for the governing of the American citizenry—for, it is the American citizenry, itself, which passes these laws for its own governance."

In spite of present disturbed conditions of prices and credit, the Federal Reserve Banking system has demonstrated its great usefulness to the country and is the main reason for the United States being in a

stronger and better financial position today than any other nation in the world, declared Henry Parker Willis, director of the Federal Reserve Board of the New York district.

"The main problem of our banking system today," said Mr. Willis, "is that of apportioning sound credit to those agencies which are most essential in the upbuilding and restoration of our economic power, to the reintroduction of a normal level of prices and to the promotion of more equitable distribution of wealth.

Mr. Willis appealed to the manufacturers of the country to aid the Federal Reserve Board in its efforts to secure a continuous supply of accurate information and general knowledge of resources, stocks of goods, production, and employment.

"Although economists and financiers are not fully agreed on all points in the theory of credit, two points are well recognized—the first that the supply of credit is subject to very distinct limitations, the second that the proper analysis and distribution of credit is a matter which calls for the utmost care and skill and which should enlist the fullest information concerning both economic and financial conditions.

A comprehensive report on industrial training was submitted by Herbert E. Miles, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Education. The report began by decrying the total inadequacy of education as administered today to reach the young people of the country and to prepare them for their vocations in life. Among the striking figures given were the following, showing the relative value of education:

Out of 5,000,000 men with no schooling, only 31 attained distinction; with elementary schooling of 33,000,000 only 808 became distinguished; with high school training of 2,000,000, 1,245 attained distinction; with college education of 1,000,000, 5,768 attained distinction.

The report described the operation of the vestibule training school now installed in many plants. Its chief values were pointed out in its aid to vocational selection of new employees, transfer of dissatisfied workers, adaptability to needs of plants for apprentices and promotion lists, facilitating of records, saving of labor, elimination of labor turnover, giving of real pleasure and pride in works, and of great advantages to employees themselves.

The report covers many other features of education in relation to manufacturing, showing the new meaning which the committee declares should be given to training both in academic and industrial schools. It favors more intensive and extensive efforts in all lines of manufacturing to install and keep in operation some adequate form of training for the immediate needs of the various trades concerned.

Avondale Mills.

J. H. Mangum.....	Superintendent
J. P. Inglett.....	Carder
J. H. Cleghorn.....	Spinner
A. F. Fox.....	Weaver
E. M. Holliday.....	Cloth Room
W. R. Brown.....	Master Mechanic

Technical Paper on Spinning.

(Continued from Page 22.)

A good cotton grader, to staple all cotton going into the mill.

Reduced speeds. But the answers did not reveal whether production was also reduced or not. This will be brought out at the next meeting.

More efficient second hands and section men.

Proper oiling.

Pay on an equal basis with other departments of the mill.

The last mentioned seem to be the uppermost idea at the time this information was gathered, but as that is fast becoming a thing of the past, I have arranged them in the order of their importance as I see it.

Question No. 17—At the Charlotte meeting last October, the following question was asked by Mr. J. M. Gamewell, of Lexington, N. C., and as our questionnaire did not contain this question, a number of superintendents and overseers were written, and asked to give their opinion based from their actual experience. The question is: Will putting a tooth of twist in fine roving increase the breaking strength of the yarn coming from the spinning frame? This question is intended to apply to 30s warp yarn.

Answer—Part of these answers claim that the breaking strength will be increased, while others put up strong reasoning that it will not. The question naturally arises—why is it that practically all boss spinners want extra twist put in roving? This question will be more fully discussed at the next meeting.

Technical Paper on Weaving.

(Continued from Page 26.)

shape for the machine. After working this way a while the fixers will have less work setting harness; they will be left in better condition when the fixers know they will have the same harness to run all of the time. It is the lack of training that causes most all fixers to have different ideas about fixing.

The overseer who learns to teach his help is going to be the big mill man of tomorrow. You may be an expert and not know how to teach other people. Give this idea some thought and when you learn to teach other people you will know more yourself. Don't get the idea if you train your help some one of them will take your job away from you. You will get out of your work in proportion to what you put into it.

The loom fixer is not the only help in the weave room that needs training by any means. Oilers and clean-up hands when compressed air is used for cleaning need training about as much as anyone else, especially if oil stains are objectionable. If you have your looms oiled properly and use compressed air at over 80 pounds pressure for cleaning it is almost impossible to do much cleaning without oil stains on your goods. Weavers are supposed to know many things they do not know and have never been told. Watch some of them who cannot get along very well and you will notice something you can tell them and it will help quality and production.

A great many manufacturers spent large sums of money raising the standard of their equipment which is the right thing to do. Why not if necessary send some money raising the standard of efficiency of the operatives. This will be necessary if we continue to progress in the future as we have in the past.

Argentine Imports of U. S. Textiles Increase

Exports of American textiles to Argentina increased fifty fold between 1913 and 1918, says Thade Commissioner L. S. Garry in "Textile Markets of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay," a bulletin just made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Taking advantage of the exceptional conditions brought about by the war, manufacturers of such articles in the United States succeeded in selling \$18,814,000 worth of merchandise to the Argentinians in the fiscal year preceeding the armistice, as compared with sales amounting to only \$312,000 before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

The United States now occupies the second position as a supplier of textiles to this important market, furnishing 18 per cent of the total imports. The retention and expansion of the trade thus developed will depend, Mr. Garry says, upon the ability of American exporters to satisfy exacting requirements in the face of determined postwar competition.

The trade commissioner's investigations showed that the textile

trade of Argentina has always been dominated by British interests, nearly one-half the actual imports of piece goods being generally from that source. Practically all the imports of French goods consist of the higher grade, finer materials in which labor and preparation represent a large proportion.

The most remarkable increase made by any country in the piece-goods trade with Argentina has been that of Japan, which prior to the war occupied a negligible position, supplying less than \$48,000 worth of goods per year, against almost \$5,000,000 in 1918. This represents an increase for Japan 10,142 per cent in value, giving that country fourth place among the supplying nations.

The United States has sold to Argentina practically all classes of cotton woolen, and silk materials, and the general opinion of imports, Mr. Garry reports, is that American fabrics are, on the whole, well made and well designed. The buyers find among American goods many medium-class fabrics suited to the demands of the Argentine market, and during the war prices were quite as advantageous as those quoted by other suppliers. Such complaints as arise are concerned with service rather than with the actual merchandise. m

Considerate Mule.

A negro was trying to saddle a fractious mule, when a by-stander asked: "Does that mule ever kick you Sam?"

"No, sah, but sometimes he kicks where I'se jes' been."—The American Legion Weekly.

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Modern illumination may increase your production 8% to 35% and also decrease seconds

We shall be glad to arrange for the taking of "Foot Candle" readings throughout your plant and will suggest any needed improvements.

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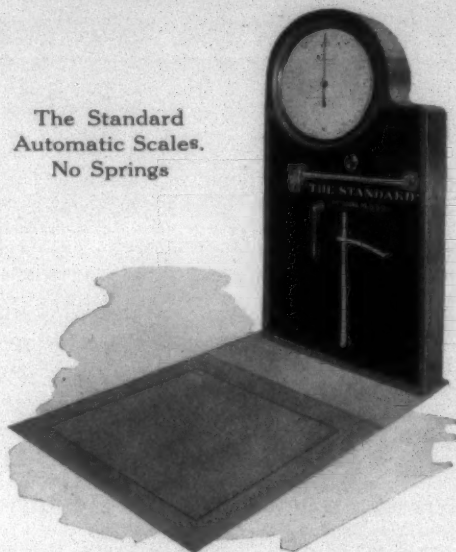
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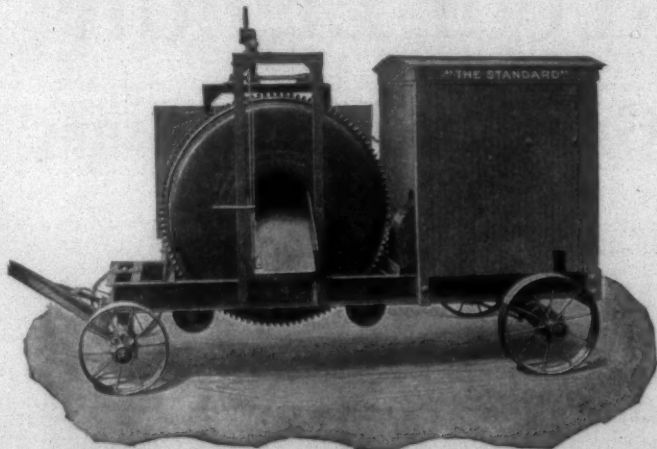
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Committee on Carding,

(Continued from Page 24.)

This shows .0241 per cent in favor of the hard twisted roving.

The second test was made by using the same hank roving to make the same number yarn and the same number of bobbins, with atmospheric conditions, dry and windy.

Twist 4.22 turns, yarn sized No. 57.74 and broke 33.53.

Twist 3.70 turns, yarn sized No. 58.34 and broke 34.52.

This shows .0292 per cent in favor of the soft twisted roving.

The third test was made by using the same hank roving to make the same number of yarn and with the same number of bobbins, with atmospheric conditions normal.

Twist 4.22 turns, yarn sized No. 57.37 and broke 36.54.

Twist 3.86 turns, yarn sized No. 38.51 and broke 35.68.

This shows .0226 per cent in favor of the soft twisted roving.

The average for the whole test showed that the soft twisted roving produced yarn that broke .012 per cent stronger than the hard twisted roving.

Address of President F. Gordon Cobb

(Continued from Page 24.)

is worth probably fifty cents or a dollar.

Does your help realize what the cloth is worth that they use daily to make slippers of.

Does your folder man or inspector know that he could save his wages many times by cutting the cloth at the bad places instead of two inches and oftentimes four inches from the bad place?

The labor problem is no doubt the greatest problem that confronts us today. I only wish we had time to discuss several things along this line now. I certainly believe we should have a special meeting to discuss this one great question.

In the mad rush we are having these days it seems some people think they have found Aladdin's lamp or that a miracle has been wrought whereby men can work less and for shorter hours than ever before and still earn money and at the same time enjoy more of the comforts and luxuries of life.

Not only do men insist upon easier work,—shorter hours,—more pay and less production, but they become very much offended when the price of goods goes up.

If less is produced and more consumed it would seem that prices are as sure to go up as two and two are four. People will soon begin to realize that this is a fundamental fact.

Carried far enough, of course, the general desire for less work and more pay will leave the world starved and naked.

Any group of people who seizes the present opportunity to demand the moon will eventually be disappointed.

We have all got to come back to sanity, therefore, I want to appeal to all superintendents and overseers to prepare yourselves for these new conditions as I have outlined above and remember that the superintendent or overseer who is absolutely square in his dealings with his peo-

ple,—the man who keeps a clear conscience,—the man who tries to teach the operatives that we all go up and down together,—that when the mill prospers the operatives prosper,—that type of overseer or superintendent will hold the respect of both employer and employees and he will prosper.

I would like in closing to bring out a few thoughts on welfare work that with so many different systems,—plans—or methods being more or less in an experimental stage that if I express myself along these lines I will either be misunderstood or get into such deep water that I cannot get out.

The plans of so-called welfare work I believe in some few instances have either been misinterpreted or abused.

Many firms have adopted industrial democracy or profit sharing or some other plan expecting to be overrun with operatives begging for employment.

In fact, I heard one advocate of industrial democracy say in a speech that in two years people would be knocking at the doors of that mill clamoring for a job, but I notice that that mill still advertises for operatives.

We can not justly form an opinion now concerning these plans, because the mills are prosperous and the operatives are prosperous, but if conditions change we will then be in position to know whether they are best for all concerned or not.

There are a few instances where I believe some firms have been overzealous in thrusting almost what may be called charity onto the people.

Now, we are all human beings, and when you try to thrust charity down a man's throat he is going to be offended.

Properly conducted welfare work is the greatest boon we can give our people, and I frankly believe it is our moral duty to promote same in a conservative businesslike manner—not with the idea of trying to make pets of the people but with a view to uplift the moral and educational standards.

Now for a very brief review of the work we have tried to accomplish in the last year.

First: I want you to fully realize that the chairmen of our various committees have had no easy job in compiling their papers from the large numbers of questionnaires received and I want to take this opportunity to thank them for their very efficient work and I also believe the Association as a whole appreciates what they have done.

Standards are established by compiling statistics from all available information. Therefore we have tried to get together enough information on each item to establish the answer to that question as a standard.

For example our standard breaking strength of the different numbers of yarn as laid down in our text books was established from information gathered from a large number of mills. I distinctly remember when a large machinery corporation established their new breaking strength standard. I sent them information from the mill where I was employed and there are

other superintendents here who did the same thing.

We superintendents and overseers have been in a muddle so to speak for several years about which was the best way to set a card for certain results—how to adopt the new theory of card production—how to doff a spinning frame the most economical way, etc., and so on through the mill.

If there are (12,000,000) twelve million spindles in the South and one of our chairmen tell you that (7,000,000) seven million spindles say set the feed plate on a card to a certain gauge for spinning 30s warp on 1 to 1 1/16 inch cotton—that must be the best way to set it and therefore that is a standard setting.

Another of our chairmen told you that nearly 1,000,000 spindles were producing a horse power for a certain amount of coal, therefore, we know it is possible for others to do it. The ones who are not doing it need to wake up.

We are getting down to brass tacks and we are going to show the mill presidents and treasurers that they are getting their moneys worth by sending their men to these meetings.

Can't you see, gentlemen, that if we proceed with such a system that we will soon have information that no text book or cotton mill man has ever had before since the beginning of the industry.

It has been the height of my ambition to see the Southern Textile Association an authority on technical problems and to have a method of compiling information which will establish it as absolutely standard. Information which textile students and machinery builders and all concerned can accept as coming from the highest authority on the subject, and that authority should be the Southern Textile Association.

Your Liberty Bond.

The United States Government borrowed money from you to finance the war. You hold the Government's promise to pay you back. This promise is called a Liberty Bond or Victory Note. On this bond is stated the conditions under which the government borrowed the money from you.

For instance: If you hold a bond of the Third Liberty Loan, it states that on April 15th and October 15th of each year until maturity, you will receive interest on the amount you paid for the bond. Other issues bear other rates of interest and other maturity dates, all of which are clearly stated on the bond.

Now, if you keep your bond until the date when the government pays you in full for it, you do not need to worry if, in the meantime, the price is low one day or high the next. You and Uncle Sam are living up to your agreement with each other, and neither will lose by it.

On the other hand, if you sell your Liberty Bond now, you will find that the man you sell it to will not give you a dollar for every dollar you paid for it. The price has been brought down because so many people are offering to sell their bonds. If the market is flooded with tomatoes, you can buy them cheap, but

if everybody is clamoring for tomatoes and there are few to be had, the price goes up. The same is true of Liberty Bonds. Short-sighted people are dumping them on the market, and wise ones are buying them.

The best advice that can be given to the owner of a Liberty Bond is this: Hold the bond you bought during the war; it is as safe and sound as the United States Government itself.

Buy as many more at the present low rate as you can afford. If you hold them to maturity, you are bound to make the difference between what they sell at now and their face value. You will also receive good interest on your investment.

Hold on to your Liberty Bonds and buy more.

Fires like snakes in the grass, await the unprepared. Be prepared, be careful.

There were 525,000 fires in the U. S. last year, one for every minute or one for every 200 people.

"The City Beautiful" is a fine theory and the city clean and healthy is equally so, but neither is worth a tinker's dam if it is not practiced. A city cannot be beautiful and dirty no matter how magnificent are its buildings.

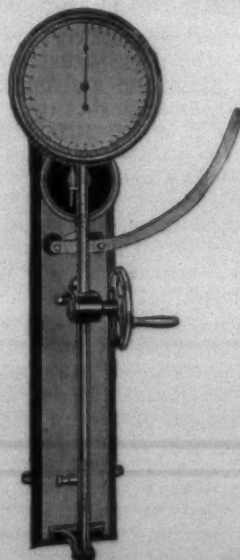
Improved Rice Dobby Chain



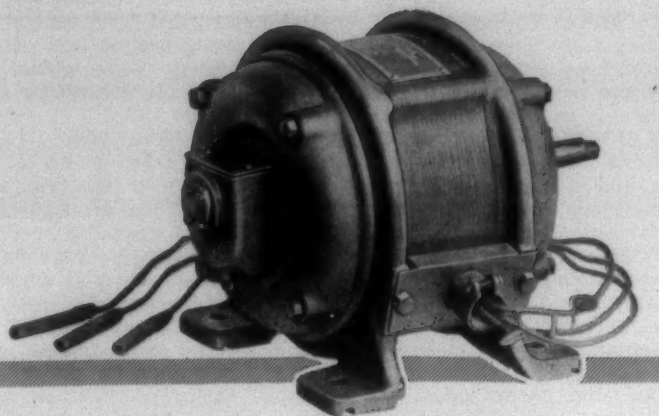
reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

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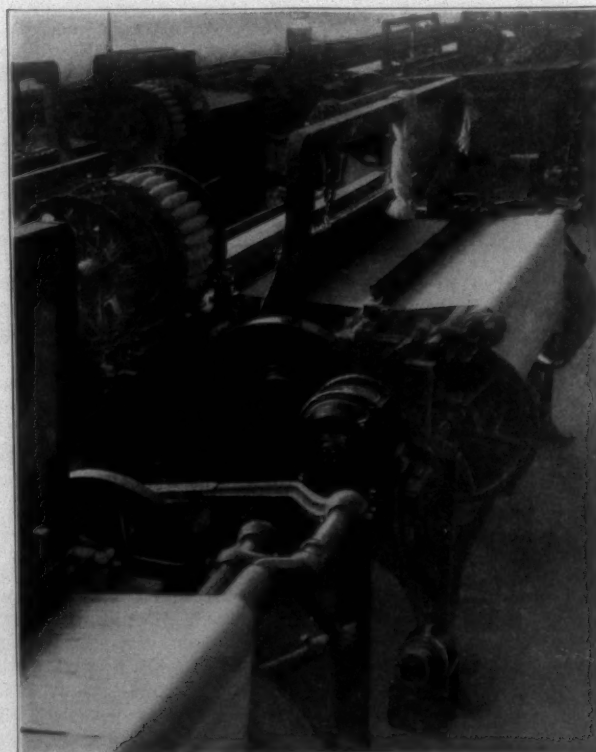
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District Offices in All Leading Cities.

Power Problems.

(Continued from Page 23.)

outlook, and the question here naturally arises, can anything be done to meet this menace? Fortunately, the answer is, yes, something can be done, and in fact is being done by farseeing men, to meet the menace and defer as long as possible the inevitable day of coal exhaustion.

In general there are three things to do, as follows:

tnuthuigv... p. shrdlu mfwyppp

- (1) Improve present methods of mining and marketing coal.
- (2) Electrify the railroads.
- (3) Develop our water-powers.

With regard to the first point, an examination of existing authoritative literature on the subject leads one to the conclusion that the coal industry is beset by conditions which lead to wastefulness. To quote a letter from the Federal Trade Commission on Anthracite and Bituminous Coal to the Sixty-fifth Congress, "Wasteful methods of mining resulted in the permanent loss of millions of tons of coal that could have been saved otherwise." Chester G. Gilbert and Joseph E. Pogue in "Coal: the Resource and Its Full Utilization," (Bulletin 102, Part 4, U. S. National Museum), say: "Coal inadequately meets its obligations for three reasons: (1) Competitive manner in which it is mined; (2) Unnecessary extent to which it is transported; (3) Improper way in which it is used." It is not the intention of the writer to presume to offer suggestion as to what should be done to improve conditions in the coal industry, as it will be briefly discussed, but merely to emphasize the fact that if present conditions and methods persist, our coal resources will be used up faster than they need be and should be. Any man who may care to look further into the subject is referred to Bulletin 102 quoted above.

The second point to be considered, the electrification of railroads, is closely allied with the problem of coal. At the annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held February 19, 1918, the presidential address made by E. W. Rice, Jr., was entitled "Railway Electrification as a Means of Saving Fuel and Relieving Freight Congestion," and in it were interesting points which it will pay us to consider, which are quoted herewith:

"Where electrification has been substituted for steam in the operation of railroads, fully 50 per cent. increase in available capacity of existing tracks and other facilities has been demonstrated."

"It is estimated that something like 150,000,000 tons of coal were consumed by the railroads in the year 1917. Now, we know from the results obtained, from such electrical operations of railroads as we already have in this country, that it would be possible to save at least two-thirds of this coal if electric locomotives were substituted for the present steam locomotives. On this basis, there would be a saving of over 100,000,000 tons of coal in one year."

"This estimate is based on the assumption that the power for the electric locomotives is generated in

and transmitted from central power houses using coal as fuel. It is obvious that if water-power were used, the whole 150,000,000 tons of coal could be saved."

Mr. Rice said further:

"It is really terrifying to realize that 25 per cent of the total amount of coal which we are digging from the earth each year is burned to operate our railroads, under such inefficient conditions that an average of at least 6 pounds of coal is required per horse power of work performed. The same amount of coal burned in a modern central power station would produce an equivalent of three times that amount of power in the motors of an electric locomotive, even including all losses of generation and transmission from the source of power to the locomotive. Where water power may be utilized all of the coal used for steam locomotives can be saved."

"Two notable examples of unsuccessful railroad electrification are those recently carried out by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul R. R. and the Norfolk and Western R. R. In the case of the former 440 miles of heavy mountain railroad between Harlostown, Mont., and Avery, Idaho, have been electrified. The power supply is obtained from the water-power plants of the Montana Power Company, and is a striking illustration of how the natural power inherent in the mountain waterfalls can be harnessed and utilized to lift the nation's traffic across the mountain ranges, thus saving or releasing for other purposes hundreds of thousands of tons of coal every year. In the case of the Norfolk & Western R. R. power is supplied from large central steam power stations, located at the mine heads in West Virginia. As mentioned before, this method of generating the necessary power for moving traffic is approximately three times as efficient, as far as coal consumption is concerned, as in the case of steam locomotives. It is evident, therefore, that here is another example in which a large annual saving of coal is effected."

"It must be noted, however, that railroad electrification, though most desirable from the point of view of the conservation of our fuel resources, is a matter that cannot be undertaken wholesale, for several reasons. In the first place, the capital outlay necessary would be enormous, and would run well into billions of dollars, and in the second place, each individual railroad system, or even division, is a problem in itself, to be judged on its own merits. It is safe to say that in the majority of cases electrification would be economically unsound at the present time. Nevertheless, electrification is inevitable; but it will not come through wholesale and revolutionary methods, instead, it is to be hoped, in accordance with the dictates of sound judgment based on ripe experience and a knowledge of the workings of economic and engineering laws."

The third point that needs our attention, in the interests of power resource conservation and utilization, is water power development. In some respects, this is the most important of the three points: (1)

because the development of our water powers is the most logical and simple step to take; and (2) because, as previously mentioned, non-usage of this inexhaustible source of power represents the deliberate throwing away of millions of tons of coal per year.

Of the 200,000 potential horse power in the country, government records indicate that over 70 per cent are located in the Mountain and Pacific States, that is to say, in the Public Land States. Under the past federal laws, the would-be developer of water power on these lands could not obtain a title which could be used as a basis for credit. This state of affairs has resulted in the virtual stagnation of the water power industry. The question of remedying this condition has been before Congress for the past ten years, but, until recently all efforts to obtain relief have been fruitless; however, a bill, known as the Water Power Bill, which aims to release these water powers for development, and at the same time protect the people's interests, has recently been passed by Congress.

The water power of the country has been developed to a very satisfactory extent in some sections, particularly where located on rivers and streams unaffected by the restrictive federal laws. For instance, in the New England States approximately 600,000 H. P. have been developed and are in use and yearly produce about 2,000,000,000 K. W. hours, the equivalent of 3,000,000 tons of coal. Again, a prominent water power company in the South in 1917 produced the equivalent of 900,000 tons of coal, while the equivalent output of a Middle West company annually amounts to about 300,000 tons. Many other instances might be cited, but these three should serve to indicate what is being done under adverse statutory conditions and suggests how much more might be done under more favorable legislation.

No more fitting conclusion to these remarks on the menacing condition of the present power situation could be found than the following words written by George Otis Smith, director United States Geological Survey, in 1916:

"Our unsurpassed coal reserves, reinforced by these water power resources, constitute a strong line of national defense in that they form a real basis of an industrial organization of the nation's workers. It is only through abundant and well distributed power that the other material resources of the country can be put to their highest use and made to count most in the nation's development."

There has been an almost inexplicable indifference on the part of our national government in prompting by suitable legislation the development and utilization of the water powers of the country; in some instances an absolute and apparently inherent hostility, totally unwarranted, has been evident in dealing with this subject, which under intelligent treatment is so fraught with good to all the people. Particularly is this the case with reference to the Piedmont section, where there is a wealth and extent of wasting water

power unequaled, perhaps, in any other part of the country.

Indeed, the development and utilization of the water powers touch with paramount interest all lines of business; it is particularly and peculiarly to the interest of the agricultural States blessed with water powers capable of economic development that certain intelligent, persistent and immediate steps be taken to secure capital and bring about such development.

It is almost universally true that a country which produces raw material and sells it as raw material is a poor country, and its people a poor people financially. There is a logical and basic reason for this in the fact that many of the producers of raw materials are the unskilled laborers who use and sell the products of their muscle and physical strength, whereas the producer of the highly finished product resulting from an intelligent manipulation of the raw material into finished goods has both physical strength and highly developed skill for sale and, as is well known, receives a better price for his effort, spends more for comforts, and hence puts in circulation more money relatively than the unskilled workers, thus stimulating the commercial activities of the whole country.

There is enough water power undeveloped in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to drive every spindle, every loom and all the preparatory machinery used in the cotton mills of the United States. Taking the United States Fuel Administration figures, there is enough coal wasted in the United States in one year to drive her cotton mills' machinery four years.

One of the great and glaring faults of most agricultural countries is that they neglect manufacturing, forgetting that agriculture and manufacturing are handmaidens and that one is the complement of the other."

Would Eliminate Middle Man in Cotton Industry

Oklahoma City, Okla.—To eliminate the middle man and revolutionize the present system of marketing the cotton crop, within the next five years, will be the result of a plan devised and worked out by the Oklahoma branch of the American Cotton Association, at its annual convention at the capitol last week.

The plan involves both the storing and marketing of cotton. The ball was started rolling by an address given by Carl Williams, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer Stockman, who was later appointed chairman of the committee to work out the details of the scheme. Williams outlined the details of a similar system used by the organization of fruit growers in California, which practically controls the market in prunes, raisins, and similar products.

He said the farmers had systematized their business until they know the exact production cost and are able to figure what margin of profit is necessary and place their products on the market at a determined figure.

Profitable Cotton Yarn Trade in Hongkong.

The steady increase in the value of cotton yarn, in keeping with the steadily advancing value of cotton the world over, and the profitable nature of the trade in Hongkong as a result are peculiarly illustrated by the fact that the value of the exports of cotton yarn from Hongkong in the past two years has been greater than the value of the imports, although no yarn is manufactured in the colony, no considerable stocks have been on hand at any time, and something like \$2,000,000 worth of the product is consumed locally. The imports of cotton yarn of all counts and grades during 1919 were valued at \$40,669,661, as compared with \$25,673,479 in 1918; while the exports in 1919 were valued at \$40,677,547, as compared with \$26,014,525 in the preceding year.

The imports in 1918 were almost entirely from Japan and India, the former furnishing about 41 per cent and India nearly the whole of the balance. The amount of yarn coming from the United States in 1918—the American yarn is almost wholly for use in knitting machines—was negligible, while British yarn spinners were able to do no better. In 1919 India furnished yarn to the value of \$29,968,400, Japan \$8,883,600, and the United States nearly \$1,000,000, with smaller amounts from China and Great Britain.

The course of the yarn trade during 1919 was exceptionally difficult. Supplies from all producing countries were so small and prices rose to such a height during the spring that many Hongkong factories were compelled to shut down temporarily. Yarns from Japan were cut off because of the peculiar situation there, and supplies from the United States came in the latter half of the year. The great bulk of the trade is in cotton weaving yarns for use by the natives in their native looms, though some of the cotton mills in China also use considerable quantities of imported yarns.

Of the total exports of yarn valued at \$40,677,547 in 1919, China took \$31,039,600 worth, most of it going to South China purchasers. Indo-China took yarn to the value of \$8,386,400. Considerable quantities were shipped back to Japan at one time, partly as a result of the extraordinary demand for yarn in that country and the fact that prices in Japan were higher than they were for stocks of Japanese yarn held in Hongkong. The Philippine Islands took a fair amount during the year.

Industrial Democracy Upheld by Litchfield

Chicago.—Workers in the nation's industries have reached the limit in wage and hour concessions, but their demand is to be taken out of the class of commodities and into the class of human beings. This was the gist of an address on "Man and Industry," delivered by P. W. Litchfield at the opening session of the annual convention of the National Industrial Relations Association, at the Auditorium theatre. Mr. Litchfield is vice president and fac-

tory manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., of Akron.

"Workers in industry have practically reached the limit of wages and reduction of hours," he declared. "Yet they remain dissatisfied. What more do they want? They want three things:

"First, representation in those things in industry that concern their welfare, which, if given, will cause them to assume responsibility and help build up industry.

"Second ability to achieve an indeterminate reward, based on industrial and collective productivity and to share with capital in surplus.

"Third, to feel a sense of ownership in industry through stockholding. It is the duty of the management to see that the workingman has the opportunity to acquire these things and then labor will be fully satisfied."

Mr. Litchfield traced historically the development of unions of labor and of capital, emphasizing that the success of both elements depends on a third big union, the public getting a square deal that will make for general prosperity.

"Not only capital and labor suffice," he said. "Someone must take their product."

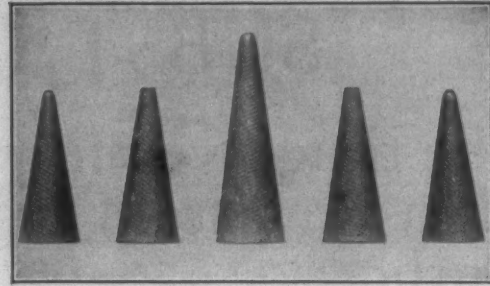
He declared that various forms of management are comparable, and that the American government is the ideal kind. It should be applied to industry, he maintained, except that employers, since they assume the burden and risk of providing capital, are entitled to the right to appoint industrial managers.

Cotton Mill Men Confer With Growers at Boston

Boston.—A possible beginning has been made toward a closer relationship and better understanding between cotton producers and manufacturers as a result of a meeting in this city between representatives of both, at which there was a discussion concerning the necessity for elimination of the tremendous waste which obtains in the handling of cotton.

The visitors included J. S. Wannamaker, of St. Matthews, S. C., president of the American Cotton Association; L. S. Tomlinson, of Wilson, N. C., and B. F. McLeod of Charleston, S. C. They were met by a group of manufacturers including members of the Arkwright Club. Mr. Wannamaker outlined the campaign being waged in the South to the end that the producer of cotton may receive a greater return from his activities.

It was stated that in compliance with a resolution offered by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, at the request of the American Cotton Association, and passed by Congress, the Secretary of State is instructed to secure from every United States consul abroad, where cotton is manufactured, detailed statistical information concerning cotton, supplies on hand, amount that will be needed before the 1920 crop becomes available and so on. The consuls are also instructed to investigate and use all possible efforts to broaden the market for American cotton.



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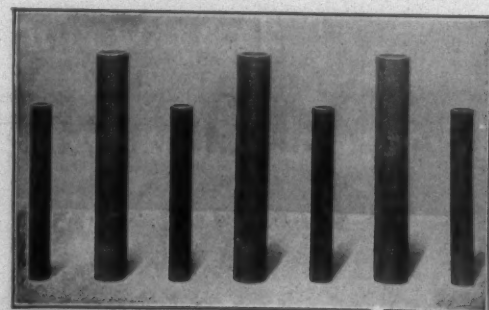
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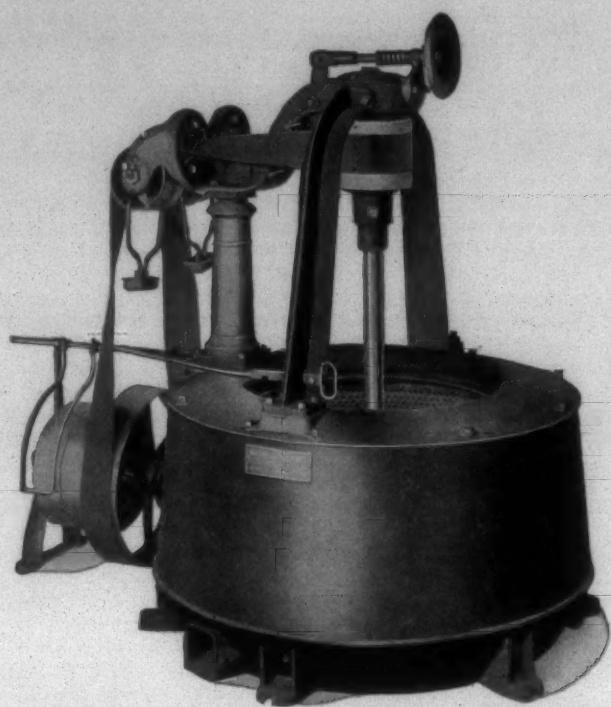
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Some desire increased weight, all need increased strength and better weaving qualities for the warp.

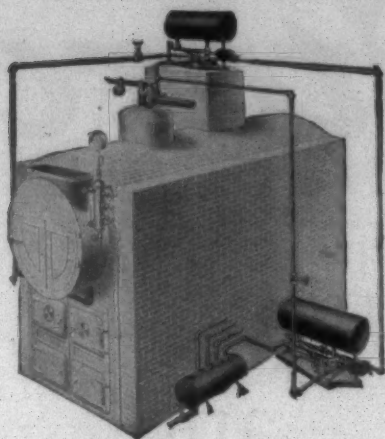
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Corn Products Refining Co.
NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Starch



Another Booster For the Morehead System

Among the scores of southern manufacturers who indorse and recommend the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System is A. L. Baker, president of the Virginia Cotton Mills.

His letter follows:

Virginia Cotton Mills

Sweepsonville, N. C.

July 17, 1918
July 17, 1918.

Morehead Manufacturing Company,
Detroit, Mich.
Gentlemen:

We have been using the Morehead Return Steam Trap in our boiler systems for the past year and a half, and are very much impressed with the fact that we are saving considerable fuel by doing so. The traps are working entirely satisfactory and the up-keep to the present time has amounted to virtually nothing. We cheerfully recommend the use of these traps to any one who uses considerable steam.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. L. Baker, Pres't.

VIRGINIA COTTON MILLS,

Heating, cooking and drying systems, operating within the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System, are paying a 20 to 50 per cent tax to the coal man.

With the Morehead System it is not necessary to cool the condensation to 212 degrees—the highest temperature that a steam pump can lift hot water.

It's because the Morehead System requires the water of condensation direct to boilers at temperatures as high as 320 degrees that a fuel saving of 20 to 50 per cent is effected.

Remove condensation as it forms—keep heating surfaces hot with the Morehead System, which not only saves fuel but speeds up production.

We will gladly refer you to Morehead users in your locality—manufacturers who have stopped squandering fuel and paying a tax to the coal man.

Morehead Manufacturing Company

Detroit, Michigan

Canadian Morehead Manufacturing Company, Woodstock, Ontario



The Morehead Return Trap



Manufacturers Optimistic at Knit Goods Meeting.

Utica, N. Y.—A spirit of optimism in regard to future business prevailed among manufacturers at the largely attended annual meeting of the Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association here.

Beecher M. Crouse, a former president of the association, declared that there was no certainty, but that the "outlook is for good business and lots of trouble." He told the manufacturers that the latter is always the case, and said that 20 per cent reduction sales had depleted stocks.

Andrew Frey, of Utica, said that as long as this country had to supply the world, business will be good, that any recession will be temporary, as it was last year, and that there is more business ahead than manufacturers will be able to fill.

"Jobbers think that they will be able to buy more cheaply," he continued, "but we know they can't because of the conditions. They will be falling over themselves to buy as they were not many months ago."

Mr. Felden, of the Roxford Mills, said that there was talk of cancellations, but his mill had none, a signed orders. This, he said, is an situation which he attributed to signed orders. This, he said, is an argument for a uniform order system.

The officers of the association were reelected, except that Lorez Kimball was elected first vice president, succeeding F. W. Stowell. R. U. Yont, of Little Falls, was reinstated as president, and Oscar Gridlev and Roy A. Cheney, both of Utica, as treasurer and secretary.

The association adopted the recommendation of the executive committee and will hold annual meetings at different places in different years to be decided by committee. The fall semi-annual meeting will continue to be held in Utica.

The adoption of a credit service system was decided on by the organization, which will seek to exchange credit information with other associations, such as the Philadelphia Association, the Dry Goods Association, etc. Manufacturers selling to the retail trade did not think that this service would be practicable for them because of the volume of accounts they must handle.

Benjamin Gibbs, of Young, Smyth, Field & Co., of Philadelphia, speaking of the jobbers' outlook for knit underwear, told the manufacturers that yarn makers are making unreasonable profits and are declaring 100 per cent dividends. He said that while the prices of luxuries are coming down, underwear is not; that jobbers often lack the capital to do business with present prices, that transportation is preventing a rapid turnover, and that "the jobbers will not buy until the water is out" of the prices.

Beecher M. Crouse was presented with a silver vase in appreciation of his service as former president.

"The Kneeder," the first copy of the official organ of the association, was distributed among the members.

The open price plan as an instrument for the exchange of legal and valuable information and as a means

of co-operation among the members of the association was warmly defended by Roy A. Chaney, secretary of the association, in his annual report.

"Where the operation of the open price plan has honestly and rigidly been confined to the reporting of past prices actually made or quoted, as we have confined it," Mr. Chaney declared, "and as properly conducted by our association, it has worked for good and good only. Like the operation of the stock exchanges it has brought transactions out into the open for the benefit of all. The plan has given you prompt, authentic and direct statistical information of the kind you need in the proper conduct of your business."

Mr. Chaney went on to explain the work of the association in its various branches of activity. He pointed out the benefits derived by the members of the organization from the exchange of credit information and of ideas on manufacturing problems through the "experience exchange." He cocented on the materials and supplies service rendered through the co-operation of members, making possible the buying and selling of machines and raw materials among themselves. Mention was also made of the value of the production report service and of the cost work undertaken by the association. Mr. Chaney urged the prompt filling out of the government questionnaires for the use of the Census Bureau.

Hartsville Mill Has Profit Sharing Plan.

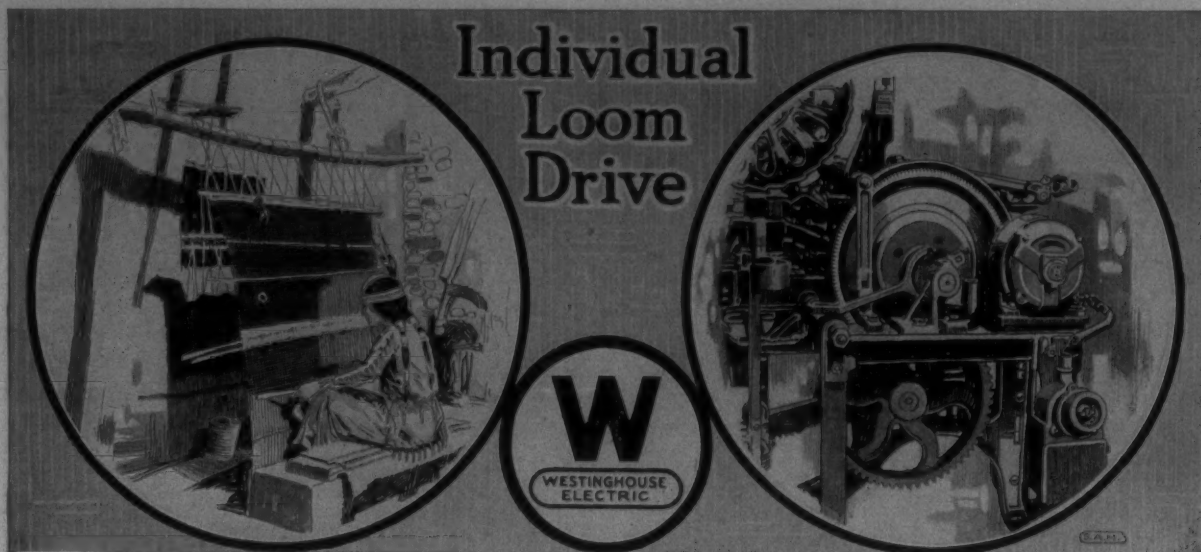
Hartsville, S. C.—President C. C. Twitty, of the Hartsville Cotton Mill, announced to an audience of operatives last night that a plan had been evolved whereby each employe of the mill would receive \$26.63 for every \$100 earned by the mill during the last six months. The amount to be distributed in this way aggregates several thousand dollars.

Prof. Clinkscales of Wofford College, who was to have addressed the meeting, was absent, the train on which he was traveling having been blocked by a stalled locomotive between McBee and Columbia.

Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Coker College, substituted for Prof. Clinkscales, and made a very impressive speech. He congratulated his hearers on their good fortune and answer them the question, "Now, you have your profits; what are you going to do with them?" He urged thrift and economy and said that the plethora of money and employment would not endure.

Mr. Smithey, of the board of operatives and an employe of the mill, endorsed what the speakers had said, saying, "Fellow men and women, Mr. Twitty is right; the success of the mill is with us. We must work if we expect to win."

A band dispensed enlivening strains during the evening and at the conclusion of the speaking ice cream and cake was served by the women of the mill community. The occasion served the double purpose of pleasure and profit, inasmuch as it was enjoyable from every standpoint and is calculated to stimulate interest and enterprise on the part of the operatives.



Rosemary Manufacturing Co.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Use a Large Number of Individually-Driven Looms

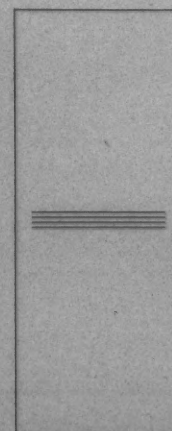
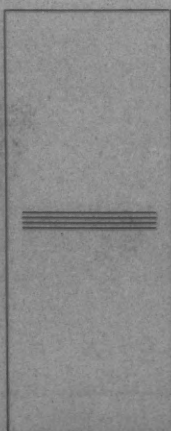
Like the many others who have installed Westinghouse Individual loom Motor Drive, the Rosemary Manufacturing Co. has achieved these results;

- (1) **A product of better quality.**
- (2) **A reduction in power expense.**
- (3) **Increased output.**

The satisfaction experienced with Westinghouse Individual Loom Drive is clearly indicated by the frequent repeat orders that have come from this customer.

The broad experience of Westinghouse Textile Power Experts is always available in the solution of your power problems.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



Westinghouse

The Greenville Belting Company

552 S. Main Street, GREENVILLE, S. C.

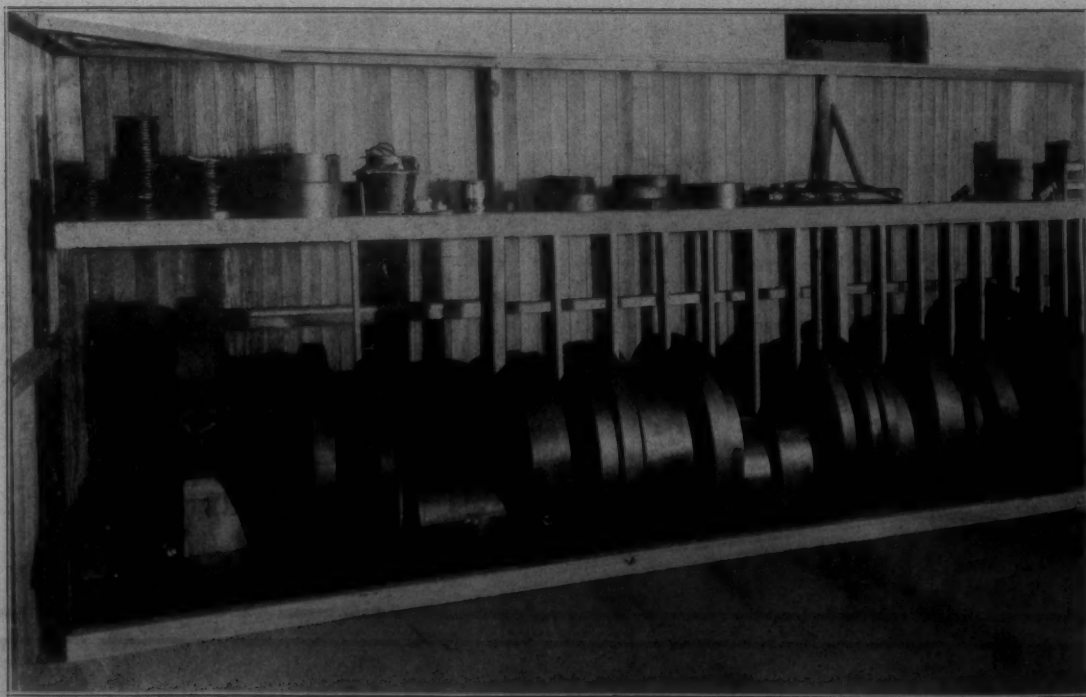
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High Grade Leather Belting & Textile Leather Strapping



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Goods

Send us that
old Belting
you have
discarded
and let us
re-create it
into a good
Serviceable
Belt

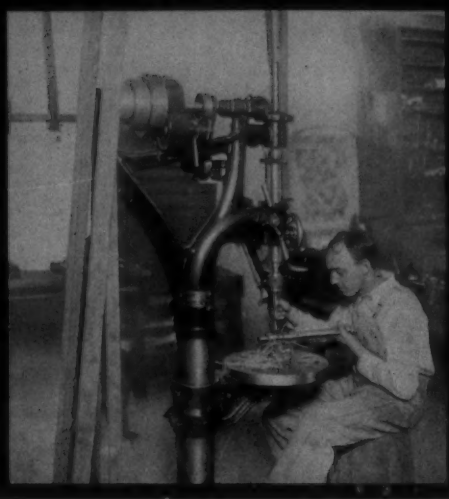


TRY OUR SERVICE



Give This Man a Chance

Notice his position and consider his eye-strain and fatigue. His proportion of spoilage is probably large. Such working conditions not only cut down his production but make him a discontented workman.



"Cotton White" Made This Change

Note the cheerful expression! Now he works without strain or fatigue. His production is improved in quality and quantity. Multiply the increased efficiency of this one man by the number of employees in your plant.

"COTTON WHITE"

The output of a manufacturing plant can be measured in a direct ratio to the conditions surrounding the workers, and no factor so curtails the earning power as does the lack of proper light.

"Cotton White" is a real paint and is applied with a brush—it is not a water paint or whitewash squirted on with a hose.

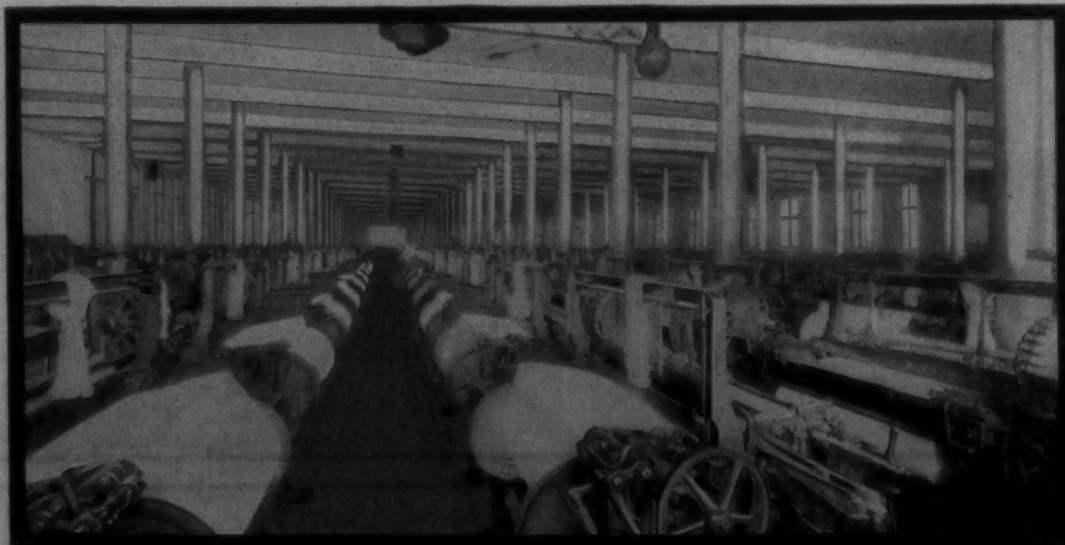
Send for descriptive book and estimates. You buy direct from the manufacturers at low factory prices.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY

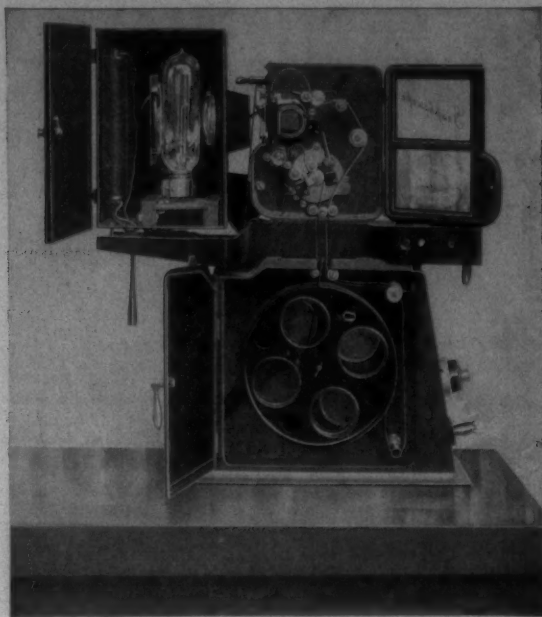
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SAVANNAH, GA.



"Cotton White" makes an even, diffused light in every part of a room



MOVING PICTURES

Are the Demand of the Hour
Amuse and Educate your Employees
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Safe — Sensible — Simple

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The Best
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SULPHUR BLACKS
JET OR BLUE SHADES

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THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL BOIL-OFF OR FINISH FOR RAW STOCK
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Representatives:

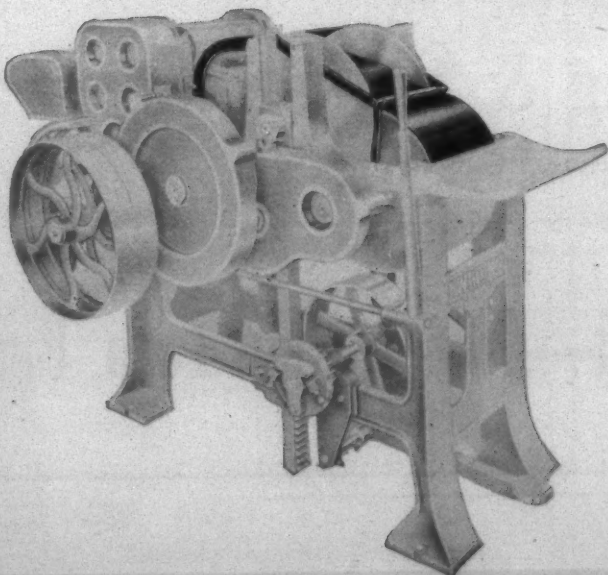
R. T. GRANT, Charlotte, N. C.

B. R. DABBS, Atlanta, Ga.

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TEXTILE MACHINERY



"SAFETY FIRST"

Liability of Accident
is Eliminated
by the use of the
Whitin Patented Guard
applied to
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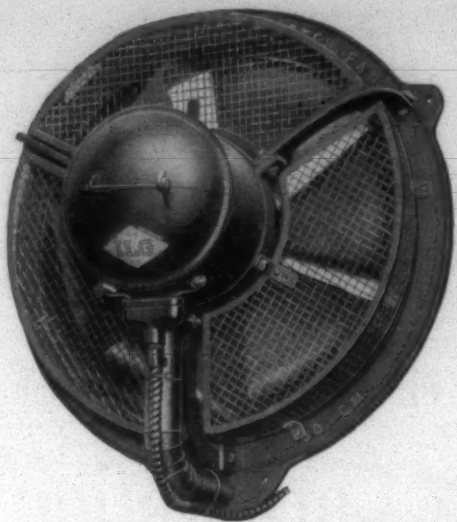
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SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

Self Cooled Motor Propeller Fans



DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

FRAME—Flanges are liberally proportioned, protecting fan wheel and making a pleasing and durable installation possible.

SUPPORT ARMS—Form forged from machine steel, light, strong and non-breakable.

WHEEL—Steel spokes and rims electrically welded, blades stamped to template and electrically welded to spokes. Hub bored and reamed, making wheel perfectly true and running without vibration, insuring long life to bearings.

MOTOR RING—Securely bolted to arms. Motor is machined circular to template, which makes it practical to install motor and frame separately without disturbing alignment.

SELF-COOLED FEATURE—The only fan in the world on which the motor is protected, but cooled. These fans handle air at temperatures as high as 400 degrees F. safely. They also handle acids and moisture without fear of danger to motor. Motor is open for complete inspection by throwing back hood.

OILING SYSTEM—Bearings are connected by copper pipe so that both bearings are oiled from front. No danger, no chance to neglect back bearing. ILG fans are easy to take care of; therefore they are taken care of.

Ilg Electric Ventilating Company, Chicago, Ill.

Steam Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Trenton, N. J.

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MANUFACTURED BY

Cotton States Belting & Supply Company

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IT SELLS BECAUSE IT SATISFIES

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“ARROW” BELTING
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MACHINERY FOR SALE

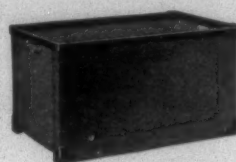
Subject prior sale, I offer for immediate acceptance and immediate delivery:

- 1—A. T. Atherton, 40" Picker in first-class shape.
- 5—Deliveries Whitin Drawing Frames, 10" Cans, ball bearings.
- 1—"Brand new" Foster Cone Winder, 30 spindles.
- 1—Whitin Reel.
- 2—40" Traverse Grinders.
- 1—Burnisher Stripping roll.
- 12x36 Slubber Bobbins.
- 1—4x8 Speeder.
- 1—Whitin Twister, 208 Spindles, 2" ring.
- 400 Draper 28" Automatic Looms.
- 2—40" Saco Pettee Cards.

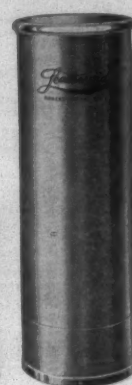
A. B. CARTER
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Leatheroid

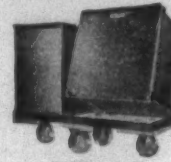
The Best Fibre Mill Equipment



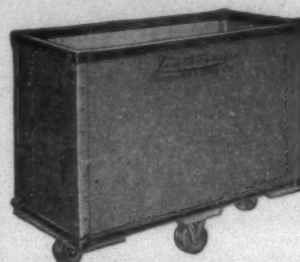
No. 1 Leatheroid Box



No. 1 Roving Can (Solid Fibre-rolled top)



Doffing Car



No. 2 Steel Clad Car Leatheroid and Steel.



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We specialize on Doffing Boxes,
Roving Cans, Mill Cars, etc.
Sold by Leading Southern Mill Supply Houses
ROGERS FIBRE CO.

1024 Filbert Street Leatheroid Sales Division PHILADELPHIA

VOGEL

Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

- Heavy brass valves.
- Strong hard wood seat.
- Heavy riveted tank.
- Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

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Tapioca Flour Sago Flour
Dextrine and Gums
For SIZING and FINISHING
Oxalic Acid

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The Standard of Excellence for
Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
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HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.
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IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN
IMPROVE IT

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Southern Representative:
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EXPERT COTTON MILL PLUMBERS

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Specialists in Cotton Mill and Village Electrical,
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Atlanta, Rome and Columbus, Ga.

PNEUMATIC WATER SYSTEMS

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ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED
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Belcher Heating and Plumbing Co., Inc.

Special Cotton Mill Plumbers and Steam Fitters
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LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

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Cotton Mill and Mill Village Plumbing and Heating. Estimates Sent on Application
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Boilers, Pipe and Fittings
Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water Heating Boilers and Radiators

Swat The Fly

Along with the warm sunshiny days come the pesky, disease carrying fly. There may be only a few to begin with, but unless there is quick action there will soon be millions, or even billions of them.

Flies do not grow and prosper in a clean, sanitary place and a few fly swatters can keep a neighborhood free from flies, provided there is no filth around.

Where there are flies there is disease and death. It is said that one-fourth of the babies born die before they are one year old and that one-fifth of these die during the month of July. This is not because of the heat but because of insanitary surroundings and the presence of the disease carrying fly to a large extent. Realizing the great loss of time among employees and the many deaths in the village which is not clean, many manufacturers have spent thousands of dollars in making favorable the surroundings in which man lives.

Complete and modern plumbing systems have been installed in the villages and all sewage and filth is carried out of the village and disposed of in large streams which purifies the refuse according to the plans of nature.

The only sure and practical sewer system is the system which has been tried under all conditions and in villages, towns and cities with like success. It is a system which provides running water in the homes and also carries all sewage entirely out of the community and not the kind which claims to be a sanitary closet and is only a little better than the old privy and in a few years begins to give trouble and has to be torn out and replaced at great expense. It does not need the care and attention of the sanitary closet which has to be cleaned out and cared for constantly by an expensive crew of men.

Don't make the mistake which a few others have made by trying to save a few dollars and get an imitation which in the long run proves far more expensive.

You can install a real plumbing system and rest assured that the health of your employees will improve and the menace of low production on account of sickly help will be almost wholly removed. Flies will disappear from your village and with them will go disease, leaving a contented, happy people. Better consult your plumbing engineer now and get fortified. Swat the fly.

SOUTHERN STATES SUPPLY CO.
Columbia, S. C.

THE CAHILL IRON WORKS
Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE LOWRY COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA SUPPLY CO.
Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
Frost-Proof Closets
Wilmington, Del.

Knit Goods

Philadelphia. — The knit goods market is still very inactive and a great deal of expectation centers in what may be discussed and accomplished in Utica while the knit goods manufacturers are in session. Mill owners continue to be stolid in the statement that the prices for new season offerings will be considerably higher than those of last season. Yet they are not ignorant of the fact that retailers are not going to show the slightest desire to restock at such prices when they know that to do so will be either to offer the same goods which are now being sold at prices which attract buying at a higher price or to buy at the manufacturers' prices and stand a loss.

Manufacturers say that while they, the retailers, would not have to stand a loss, everything being taken into consideration, they would have to content themselves with a very scant margin of profit, and the question is whether there is any inclination on the part of the retailers to adopt this policy. The knit goods producers frankly admit that they are quite unable to form what would be a reasonable opinion upon which they can base business effort.

It has come to be generally admitted that the position of the spinners, who have been merchandising their product to automobile tire manufacturers, has been considered to be entirely too strong. It is not necessary for the automobile tire industry to offer premiums for yarns, thinking that there is a violent competitive demand for this material from underwear manufacturers, say those who are in close touch with that market. The mill owners are not rushing into the yarn market with gaping pocket-books and a mad desire to stock their mills with yarns when they are only booking orders in a most conservative manner and watching the trend of the market, meanwhile studying very carefully the very engrossing question of public demand and public opinion of prices in reference to this demand.

Jobbers say that business is more active at present than it has been for some time, but they are not very much interested in future buying. Goods are moving along rather steadily from the jobber to the retailer, and there is a brighter feeling in that section of the market. Comment is heard from many sources as to just what the outcome of the price slashing policy on the part of the retailers will do. Certain it is that a narrower margin of profit is being allowed on underwear and hosiery, and the clearest result, so it is said, will be the lessening by millions of the revenue from the retailers which the government has been collecting in the form of the excess profits tax. Large commission houses which ordinarily have done business in case lots only have lately been known to accommodate customers with a few dozen. Judging from present indications

it would appear that when the jobbers do get ready to operate the merchandise which they want will not be plentiful. It is understood that certain mills will shut down, awaiting the resumption of buying, as soon as orders on the books are filled. Manufacturers agree that the only possible way in which they can reduce prices is to allow yarns to accumulate and meantime to curb the activities of the "higher wage" agitators.

ENGINEERS PLANNING POWER TRANSMISSIONS
Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES
SAVE Construction, Space, Light, Fuel, Producing More with Less.
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
Engineering Services, Assistance, Bulletins
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WE SPECIALIZE

In Rewinding A.C. and D.C. Apparatus
WINGFIELD & HUNDLEY
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SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

Richmond, Va.
Supplying Cotton Mills with
Water for 30 Years

Textile Mill Floors Scrubbing Powder



The merits of MI CLEANER is no longer a QUESTION, but ABSOLUTELY the achievement of all that is great and good to perfect a genuine SCRUBBING and SCOURING POWDER. Our CUSTOMER'S tell the tale.

We Guarantee Absolute Satisfaction or No Charge

Champion Chemical Co.
Charlie Nichols, General Manager
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MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—
Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

O. K. TALLOW
SOLUBLE OILS

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TALC

TALC—

A GREAT WEIGHTER

Our Talc is air-floated. Its unsurpassed color and high initial retention make it the best quality of any on the market for filler purposes. Its increased use by many of the largest and most carefully conducted mills throughout the country is its best testimonial.

Why pay high prices plus enormous freight rates for an inferior foreign filler when you have the quality filler at reasonable prices right at your door. Prices and samples given on request.

Oliver Quartz Company

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THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 850,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor
Extra Strength of Yarn
Less Waste
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Less Change of Roll Settings
Reduced Cost of Spinning
One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls
Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work. Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
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J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company

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DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Piece Goods and Cotton Yarns

Southern Office, 6 E. Fourth St., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. SPENCER TURNER COMPANY

COTTON CLOTHS AND YARNS

56 Worth Street
NEW YORK

Boston . Chicago Philadelphia Reading
Amsterdam Hamilton, Can. Manchester, Eng.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, 614 Commercial National Bank Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Southern Hosiery Mills

famed for the quality of their product use for Sulphur Black Dyeing

"AMALIE" SULPHO TEXTOL OIL

highly recommended for light shades as well, and can be used either
direct in the dye bath or in the last rinse, or both.

"AMALIE" SULPHO TEXTOL OIL

greatly enhances the shade or color and produces a maximum
degree of softness.

Send for barrel on approval with special formula.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Textile Products Division

262 Pearl Street

New York City, N. Y.

Linker Troubles,

Electrical Stop Motion Troubles

All Kinds of Warper Troubles

Taken care of by Experts

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Builders of Wappers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Coarse and medium counts of both carded weaving and knitting yarns account for the bulk of the limited business placed here. In some quarters it is stated that yarns of the grades indicated are gaining a little in activity, but thus far without influencing prices. Dealers handling most of this business admit that it may be only temporary, but they are, nevertheless, encouraged thereby.

The finer counts in carded yarns and all grades of combed yarns are intensely dull. That such is the case has become so well known to the trade that some mills that could use a few yarns of certain counts, if offered at attractive prices, have expressed surprise that so little of this yarn is moving.

According to dealers, the reasons are obvious. Strength of prices for the finer numbers persists, in the face of extremely slack demand, because of actual scarcity of available supplies in this market. A house which has a special interest in getting together whatever can be obtained of two-ply carded 20s, 30s and 40s, sekins, warps and tubes for immediate use, shopped around through the yarn district, and had so little success in locating supplies that today it estimates that the three

counts, combined, would not yield a total of more than 50,000 pounds held here for spot delivery.

As is usual at present regarding nearly every ailment of the market, this extraordinary shortage of visible fine-count carded yarn is blamed on the tied-up condition of the railroads. Individual efforts by some of the yarn men to break this hold-up as a favor to exceptionally good accounts has resulted in some heart-breaking experiences. A much wanted carload of yarn arrived here from the South last Saturday. It had been eight weeks on the road. The arrival notice, mailed from the freight station on Saturday afternoon, reached the yarn dealer on Monday morning. Trucks were hurried to the freight yards. The car could not be located. Its mysterious disappearance was partially solved today, when a tracer found that it is again out on the line somewhere, on its way to Erie, Pa.

Instances of this sort of thing are reported daily. They are increasing, and they add to the general gloom of the market, as it is recognized that unless the freight situation is not rapidly improved many more yarn users will have idle machinery on their hands.



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The Great "Flu" Remedy PINESOL

Mr. Joseph C. Shephard, Wilmington, N. C.

Please ship by freight one barrel Pinesol, and have same followed with tracer. We will appreciate it very much if you will let this shipment come forward right away. For your information will state, that we are getting most excellent results from the use of Pinesol for "flu," and while we are not needing another barrel at this time, we are using every precaution to keep a supply on hand at all times.

Yours very truly,

GLEN-LOWRY MANUFACTURING CO.,

W. M. Sherard, V. P. and Gen. Mgr.

Manufactured by

JOS. C. SHEPARD, Wilmington, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Trading continued generally quiet. However, considering the decline on the stock market, it was suggested that there was surprisingly little change in prices. Some ventured that this might have been due to the lack of bids for second hand goods. The general trend seems to be for further easing, for the present.

The change in the outlook in the dry goods trade is becoming more profound. The drive that is being made at prices in retail channels in large cities at this time, when so much merchandise is locked up in transit, is already giving indications of unsettling many forward commitments made by jobbers and retailers. Some manufacturers who have been asked to advance wages 50 per cent and who see little chance of a peaceful acceptance of 15 per cent are considering seriously whether it is not a good time to shut down their mills and curtail production.

The retail stores that are cutting prices are doing a larger business in consequence of the reductions. Whether this means that dry goods everywhere are also doing more business, and hence denuding all shelves of stocks that must be replaced at some time, is something that good judges differ on at this time. Normally, such high dry goods prices as have been prevented should curtail consumption, yet there are merchants who contend that merchandise is very much scarcer than it was a year ago, although mills have been running hard in the interval.

The trade was interensetd in a report in financial circles to the effect that banks were going to be asked to curtail credits to those merchants who are hoarding goods and it is going to be of importance to note whether many goods come out from hidden sources if the financial pressure is to be continued till July.

How fearful the cotton goods trade is that some incident may precipitate a reduction in prices in finished goods, of a wide open character, is illustrated by the reissuing of the trade of a price list for

wide sheetings and sheets that has not been changed since July of last year. Other lists were advanced 10 and even 20 per cent, and retailers were not known to have kept their prices down because any leading brand had not been advanced. The issuing of the new list was at first thought to indicate a reduction in price. As a matter of fact, it was a slight increase owing to a shortening of discounts, but by calling attention to the product and its rated value it was thought in many places that it meant a slashing of cotton goods prices everywhere.

In the opinion of many good judges of the dry goods movement, it may well be that the cults in retail channels may mean only that high priced propaganda for wage advancing purposes in textile circles has now reached its limit. The garment workers can talk of ethereal schemes of working and wage conditions, but the average consumer will wear old clothes a long time before supporting their claims.

The serious impediment to a quick readjustment of dry goods conditions to the growing demand of consumers for more reasonable price levels is the one of congested transportation. Mills jobbers and retailers do not know where they stand because of the many goods due and paid for, or due and not paid for, but still in transit. Until this congestion is lessened very materially, most merchants expect to see a fitful situation prolonged.

Print cloths, 28-in, 64x64s...	-16½
Print cloths, 28-in, 64x60s...	-16
Print cloths, 27-in, 64x60s...	-15½
Gray goods, 39-in, 64x64s...	-23½
Gray goods, 39-in, 68x72s...	-23½
Gray goods, 30-in, 80x80s...	-30
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.....	-27½
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s...	-26
B'n sheet'gs, So. stdn.....	-28½
Tickings, 8-oz.	-55
Denims, 2.20	-47½
Stand. staple gingham.....	-27½
Dress gingham	35-37½
Standard prints	-23
Kid finished cambrics.....	20-21

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Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

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Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

For Sale.

120 feet 3 inch pipe.
100 feet 1½ inch pipe.
375 feet ¾ inch pipe.
And fittings for Slasher Sizing System.
Approximately:
700 feet 12 inch
175 feet 30 inch
50 feet 36 inch
Galvanized Exhaust Pipe for carrying dust from pickers and
Apply Ira R. Hayes, Supt.
Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. ZAGORA MFG. CO.

1309 Mint Street
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Modern shop wants contracts for machine parts, gear cutting, assembling, etc., any quantity, quality or material.

Machinery For Sale.

1600 Draper Model E Looms 36-inch to 44-inch. Partial delivery could be made at once.
4 H. & B. Slashers.
Address P. O. Box 788, Pawtucket, R. I.

Spoolers Wanted.

Two spoolers, any make, to take a 6-inch spool, ¾-inch diameter spindle, gauge not less than 4¾-inch. Also one second hand reel. Send description first letter. Address T. C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

One Dronsfield card mounting machine. Advise price and condition. Address B. S. R., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted to Buy.

1 Single cylinder slasher in good condition.
1 spall press for cloth room.
1 25- or 50-h. p. electric motor.
Address Box 392, Gaffney, S. C.

For Sale.

18,000 square feet floor space, 600 feet side track, one story structure suitable for factory, assembly plant, or any industry requiring large floor area. Located on main line of Southern Railway, 2 miles from center of Charlotte, N. C., just out of city limits, city water, electric power and light, paved road. For quick sale this valuable space can be purchased, together with 5 acres of land, 900 feet frontage on main line Southern Railway, 7,320 square feet uncovered platform, 10,500 square feet covered shed, loading and unloading platform 355 feet long for \$18,000. W. R. Thomas, Law Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Can anyone tell me the whereabouts of Willie Royston, 17 years of age, dark hair and dark eyes just a little crossed. Left home May 10th, 1920, on bicycle. Wore boy scout pants when last seen. Please notify J. L. Dudley, Roanoke, Ala.

WANTED

Man who is thoroughly competent of handling large room of Slashers, Tie-in Machines and two Draw-in Machines. Seven Dollars Per Day. References required. Men who are now overseers weaving are eligible for this position. Address Cotton Mill, care of Southern Textile Bulletin.

We have for immediate delivery 6,000 spindle equipment including all supplies.

Southern shipping point

Atlanta Textile Machinery Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Wanted.

One first class warp twist-in hand at 5½c per hundred. Can easily make \$30 to \$35 per week. Number of yarn 22 to 28. Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Wanted.

One good cementer or burner; 45c per hour for cementer; 40c per hour for burner. None but workers need apply. Address Lowell Roller Covering Company, Lowell, N. C.

Overhauler.

Want to correspond with good man to overhaul 15,000 spindle room. Will pay good wages. Apply at once to T. E. Liles, Box 647, Bennettsville, S. C.

Wanted.

A card grinder to do the grinding on 35 Whitin cards and look after 6 Kitson pickers. Will pay a good grinder 55 cents per hour. Apply to L. A. Stafford, carder and spinner, Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.

For Sale.

Ten (10) six head Model A Whitin single nip Combers and one sliver lap machine, ten inch cans. Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

All Wool Roller, Slasher and Clearer Cloths

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Also Make Frame Alterations. Spindles Straightened and Re-pointed. Flyers Balanced and Repaired.
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These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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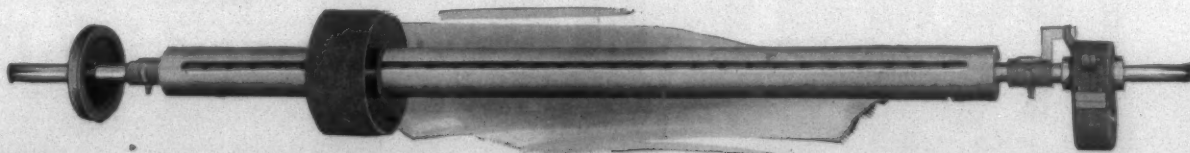
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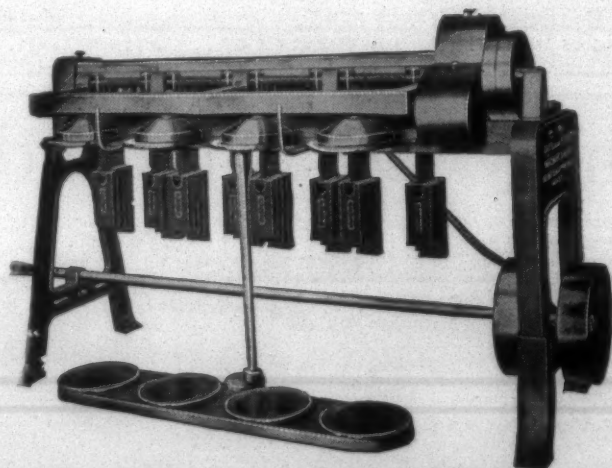
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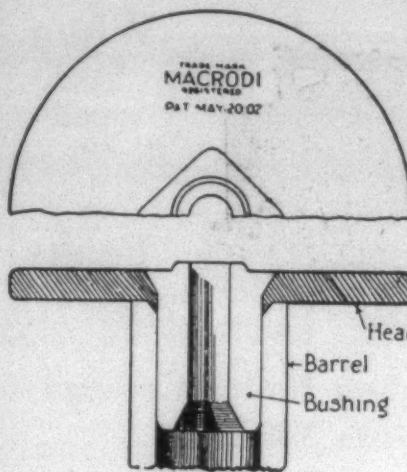
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Prompt shipment common building brick, any quantity, all hard, beautiful red.

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FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool. Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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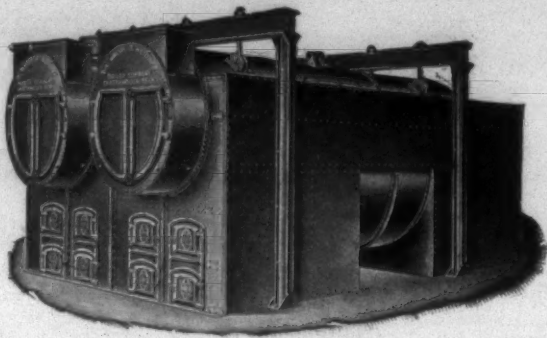
Seventeen years the business of American High Speed Chain has given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanically simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain is most fully in line with the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither pulleys nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that it is worth anything to know it if it should happen to be true?

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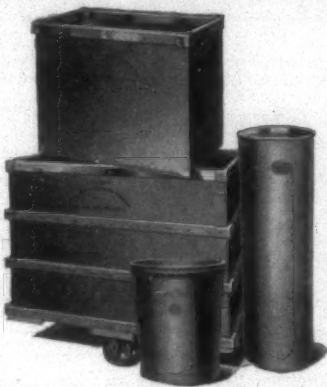
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The durability of Laminar mill receptacles is not merely a matter of construction. They are built pretty much as others are built. It's the extra denseness and toughness of the VUL-COT Fibre that gives them their famous wear resistance.

For VUL-COT Fibre cannot rust or dent like metal, though it is as strong—it will not splinter or warp like wood, though it is as light—and it's as smooth as glass and does not roughen with use.

VUL-COT Fibre is a super-development of vulcanized cotton fibre. All these qualities we mention will be apparent to you at once, if you send for samples. You will appreciate why Laminars have been known to give continuous service for over twenty-five years.

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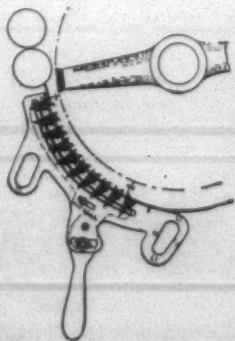
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Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

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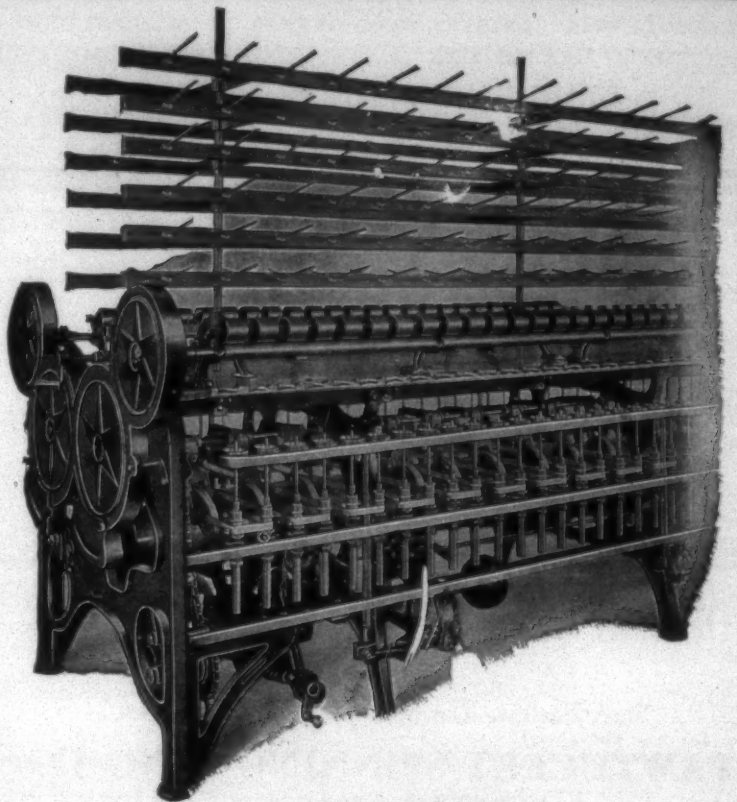
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on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

**Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn**

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FRED H. WHITE, Southern Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

The Automatic Blower and Sweeper

For

Textile Mills

for the Sweeping
of the alleys and
under the frames
in the Spinning,
Spool and Twister
Rooms. It soon
pays for itself in the
saving of labor and
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BOX 372

Atlanta, Georgia

Foundry and Machinists
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer spinning by young men. Can furnish good reference from all former employers; have been on present job as overseer spinning five years, but would change for larger job. Experienced on numbers from 3's to 26's warp and hosiery yarn. Address No. 2678.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had eighteen years experience on all grades of cotton yarns. Am 34 years of age. Married and can furnish reference. Address No. 2679.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of from 4,000 to 15,000 spindles. Have had 15 years experience as carder and spinner on fine and coarse yarns and can give good reference from present employer. Address No. 2680.

WANT position as overseer of carding in North Carolina or Virginia on white or colored work. Thirty-four years old and can give good reference. Address No. 2681.

WANT position as superintendent of spinning mill by man with experience on most all kinds of yarns and can furnish excellent reference. Address No. 2682.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill of 10,000 spindles or more. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2683.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in large mill. Now giving satisfaction as superintendent of two mills in different cities and on account of having to be away from family would like to make change. Address No. 2684.

WANT position as superintendent, preferably in North Carolina. Must pay at least \$3,500 a year to begin. Have never been superintendent but thoroughly understand operation of mill and can back up statements with doing. Can get production. Address No. 2685.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carding and spinning in medium size mill. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 2686.

WANT position as superintendent on white or colored work or overseer of large weave room. Have been superintendent for 20 years and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2687.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of cotton mill in Piedmont Carolina. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2688.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning and twisting and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2689.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2690.

WANT position as overseer of carding by experienced mill man now employed but want larger job. Address No. 2692.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning if salary is large enough. Resigned former place on account of health but now fully recovered and ready to come promptly. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2693.

WANT position superintendent of mill of from 10,000 to 30,000 spindles. Experienced on hosiery yarns and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2695.

WANT position as carder at not less than \$50 per week. Age 33. Christian. Can

furnish references and will prove ability if given trial. Address No. 2696.

WANT position as superintendent by practical carder and spinner and carder. Just finished correspondence course on weaving. Address No. 2697.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want large room. Experienced on long and short staple, fine and coarse yarn, married. Good manager of help and can furnish reference. Address No. 2698.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of small yarn mill. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 2700.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by good man with 31 years experience in mill, 12 as overseer. Prefer white work on Draper looms. Address No. 2702.

WANT position as overseer of carding in North Carolina mill. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2703.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on Draper looms running sheetings and. Have had 12 years experience in weave room. Now second hand in large mill. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 2705.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but wish to make change. 28 years old. Good reference. Address No. 2706.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man with long experience on ducks, drills, twills, and sheeting. 18 years experience on Draper looms. Married, 39 years of age, and strictly sober. Now employed as overseer but for personal reasons would like change. Address No. 2707.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have worked in mill for 27 years and have had 25 years experience as overseer and fixer. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2708.

WANT position as overseer of card room by a hustler who can get results. Would take road job on good mill specialty. Address No. 2709.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Can furnish reference if wanted. Now employed as night spinner but want day work. Address No. 2710.

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WANT position as overseer carding by man with long experience on white and colored work. Married man 36 years old. Have had 15 years experience in card room. Strictly sober. Am holding position as overseer in card room at present. No cause for change except want better job. Can give good reference if wanted. Address 2714.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2716.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or spinner or carder in large mill. Now employed but would like to change. Address No. 2719.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by married man, age 40. Have been working in weave room for 25 years, 7 years as overseer. Experience on all kinds of looms. Now overseer but want larger room. Address No. 2720.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill. Married, 26 years old, 6 years experiences as second hand and night overseer on Nos. from 20s to 100s. Want day job. Address No. 2721.

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WANT position as bookkeeper for cotton mill. Experienced double entry bookkeeper and general office man. Good

reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2723.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Have good record and can furnish reference. Address No. 2724.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2725.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large room with prospects of something better. Prefer good Draper loom job. 23 years practical experience. Address No. 2726.

WANT position as overseer of card room by man with 14 years experience as overseer. Good manager of help. Must be large room or would take superintendents job. Can make change quick. Present location is only reason for change. Address 2727.

WANT position as superintendent of spinning mill or plain weave mill. Long experience on both carded and combed yarn. Reference from past and present employers. Address No. 2728.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 12 years as overseer. Bes of reference. Address No. 2729.

WANT position as chief engineer of master mechanic or both. Thoroughly experienced on steam, electric and water. 18 years practical experience and 3 years in college. Address No. 2730.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Would consider new mill and take some stock in same. Address No. 2731.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience and good character. Can produce the goods. Address No. 2732.

WANT position as superintendent by man with experience on all kinds of work. Good manager. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2733.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill, or carding and spinning in medium size mill or superintendent of small mill that pays fair salary. At present overseer of carding. Good reasons for change. Address No. 2734.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill anywhere in South that needs a hustler that can hold help and get results. Now overseer of carding and spinning. Age 35. Address No. 2735.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had experience on various kinds of work and am thoroughly competent. Can hold help and know what production is and can get it. Address No. 2738.

WANT position as master mechanic and electrician. Experienced in all kinds of shop work and power. Good reference. Address No. 2739.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Address No. 2740.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with experience and ability to get production. Good reference. Address No. 2741.

WANT position as superintendent of ing. Now employed but want to get on combed and carded yarns and weaving. No unemployed but want to get back in Carolinas. Address No. 2742.

WANT position as carder in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2743.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married, 33 years old. Good manager of help and a hustler for production. Can get good help and hold it. Address No. 2744.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill, or overseer of carding in large mill. Have been overseer of carding for some time but resigned for good reasons and have reference from all employers. Can come at once. Address No. 2745.

WANT position with progressive mill that has good village and doing welfare work. Now office man doing work from making out pay rolls to financial reports. Have sister who is experienced welfare worker. Would like to locate in Carolinas with large mill keeping up to date in methods and can use

both of us in our respective lines. Willing workers and can give satisfaction and service. Address No. 2746.

WANT position as electrical graduate, 15 years experience installing, operating, testing, inspecting, maintenance and repair of switchboards, generators, motors, speed controllers, etc., selecting electrical equipment, handle labor, all kind wiring work for light and power service. Desire responsible position as electrical engineer, electrical supt. or chief electrical. Married, age 36 years. Employed, but available on short notice. State salary for man competent to take complete charge of electrical department. Address No. 2748.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill or superintendent. Energetic young man with experience in two or three large mills. Good reference. Address No. 2747.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or assistant manager of cotton mill. Have high technical education in textile manufacture and valuable experience in a managerial capacity. Address No. 2749.

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WANT position as superintendent of good mill by man now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to make change. Address No. 2751.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in good mill in Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed as superintendent in far Southern mill and want to get back near home on account of health. Good reference. Address No. 2752.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2753.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or manager or superintendent of small mill. Long practical experience and graduate of Ga. Tech of 1911. References from past employers. Address No. 2754.

WANT position of superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. 39 years of age. Experienced on 8s to 80s. Combed and carded yarns. Can furnish best reference. Now employed would like to correspond with parties needing a good man. Address No. 2756.

WANT position as pay-roll clerk in large textile mill by a young man. Married. With five years practical experience, thoroughly conversant with production records of varied sizes of hank-roving and yarns, can operate a comptometer. Address No. 2757.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium size yarn mill. I have sixteen years experience as overseer of carding and spinning, twisting, winding, ruling, etc., and have eight years experience as superintendent. I would consider an overseers position. Am experienced on coarse and fine numbers, on white and colored yarns. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. I am 46 years old and have a family. Address No. 2758.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger room. Address No. 2759.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and getting over 100% production with less than 1% seconds. Want larger job and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2760.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2761.

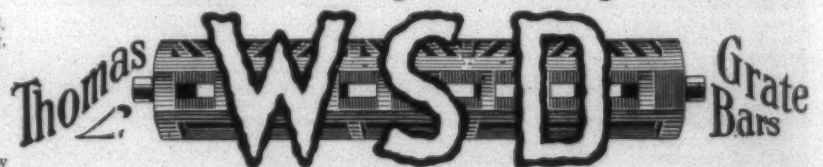
WANT position as overseer of spinning in 30,000 or 40,000 spindle mill. Have had 12 years experience as overseer. 39 years of age, married and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2762.

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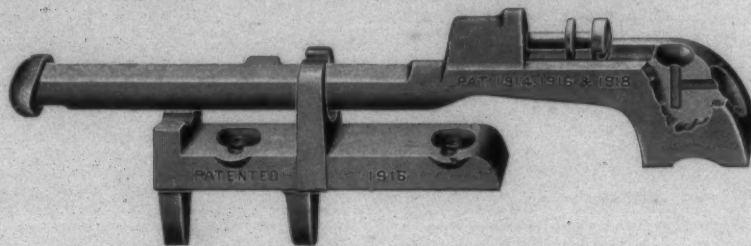
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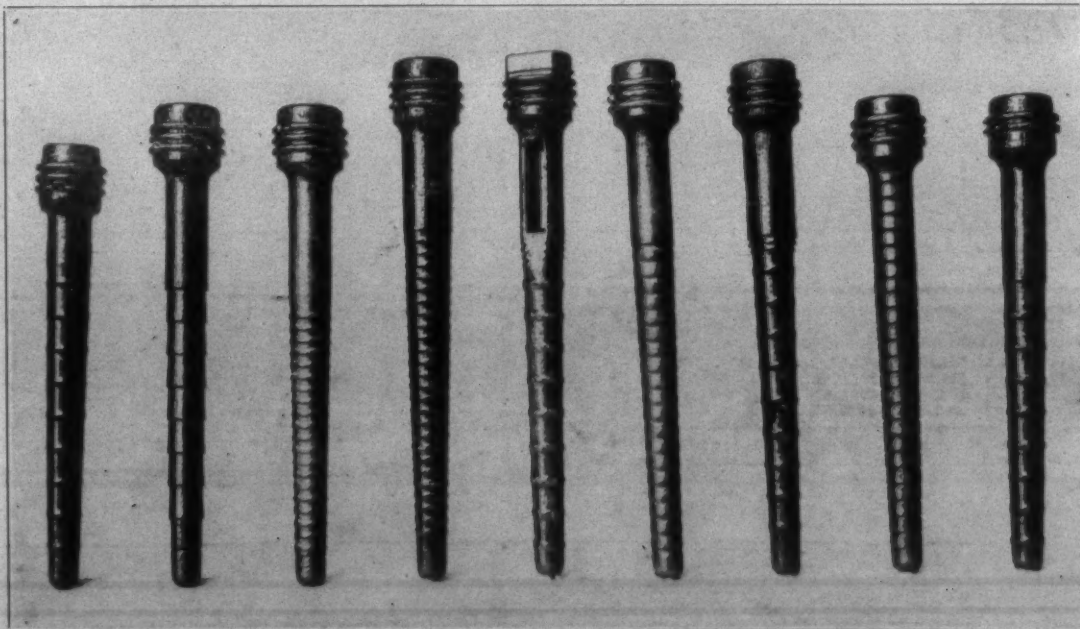
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